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ABSTRACT

This report presents data from the complete 1985 panel file of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) on changes between 1985 and 1986 in the income and poverty status of persons. SIPP data make it possible to gauge movement along the whole income distribution and into and out of poverty for the same persons in two consecutive years. It also enables analysis of family composition change and its impact on income and poverty status. Section 1, "Highlights," covers the following topics: (1) changes in income; (2) changes in income-to-poverty ratios; and (3) changes in poverty status. Section 2, "Year-To-Year Changes in Income: 1985-86," covers the following topics: (1) distribution of family or individual income by selected characteristics; (2) year-to-year changes in family or individual income quintals; (3) distribution of income-to-poverty ratios; and (4) distribution of percent change in income-to-poverty ratios. Section 3, "Movement Into and Out of Poverty: 1985-86," discusses the distances of persons above or below the poverty level and differences in transitions of persons by selected characteristics. Section 4, "Technical Notes," contains the computation information for the study. Section 5, "User Comments," contains a request for comments from readers. The following information is appended: (1) overview of the SIPP Program; (2) definitions and explanations; (3) source and accuracy of estimates; and (4) description of SIPP 1985 Panel File and data quality. Twenty-four tables and one figure are included. (JS)

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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS
Household Economic Studies
Series P-70, No. 18

by
Kathleen S. Short
and
Mark S. Littman

Transitions in Income and Poverty Status: 1985–86

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Survey of Income and Program Participation

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by
Kathleen S. Short
and
Mark S. Littman

Transitions in Income and Poverty Status: 1985–86

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Transitions in Income and Poverty Status: 1985-86

INTRODUCTION

This report presents data from the complete 1985 panel file of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) on changes between 1985 and 1986 in the income and poverty status of persons. Descriptions of the SIPP program and the 1985 panel file are contained in appendixes A and D, respectively. A similar report issued in August 1989 presented data on income and poverty status changes between 1984 and 1985 from the 1984 panel file. That report was Current Population Reports, Series P-70, No. 15-RD-1, *Transitions in Income and Poverty Status: 1984-85.*

Unlike the poverty and income data collected in the Current Population Survey (CPS), which does not allow analysis of change in income or poverty status for particular individuals, SIPP data make it possible to gauge movement along the income distribution and into and out of poverty for the same persons in two consecutive years. These data enable comparisons to be made between the characteristics of persons who remained poor in both years, those who were able to exit poverty between 1985 and 1986, and those who were poor in 1986, but not in 1985. Similarly, the data make it possible to gauge the year-to-year movement of persons along the whole income distribution. The universe in this report includes only persons for whom information was collected in all eight waves of the panel.

SIPP also enables analysis of family composition change during the period of study and its effect on income and poverty status. Persons in families share resources and generally act as an economic unit. In the CPS income reports, the focal reference groups are families and unrelated individuals. However, the use of the family as a reference group for income estimates covering a 2-year period presents problems because the composition of individual families can change over time. In order to incorporate the effect of changes over time in family composition into our measures of income and poverty, the data in this report are presented for persons rather than families. Persons are characterized by the income and poverty status of their respective family unit based on living arrangements each month during the period of study.

Although there are a few differences, the definition of income in this report is basically that used in the CPS. It reflects money income only before taxes and does not include the value of noncash benefits such as employer-provided health insurance, food stamps, or Medicaid. Differences in income concepts between CPS and SIPP are discussed further in appendix B as well as in the Technical Notes section.

The poverty definition used here is the official definition of poverty as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The official poverty definition consists of a set of annual money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition. Families or individuals with income below their appropriate threshold are classified as below the poverty level in the reference year. The poverty statistics exclude inmates of institutions, Armed Forces members in barracks, and unrelated individuals under 15 years of age. The poverty thresholds used are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four was $10,989 in 1985 and $11,203 in 1986. Estimates of persons below the poverty level based on SIPP differ from the official numbers published annually in the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, based on the CPS. The reasons for these differences are discussed in the Technical Notes section.

HIGHLIGHTS

(The figures in parentheses denote 90-percent confidence intervals.)

Changes in Income

- The median family income of persons in 1986 was $27,310 (±635), 3 percent higher than the 1985 median of $26,450 (±589).
- Older persons had very stable incomes relative to younger persons. Seventy-six (±2.7) percent of persons 65 years old and over were in the same quintile in both 1985 and 1986, compared with 61 (±3.1) percent of persons 18 to 24 years old.
- The likelihood of moving out of the lowest family income quintile was highly associated with level of educational attainment. Eleven (±1.3) percent of those not graduating high school moved up from the lowest quintile between 1985 and 1986, while 22 (±2.3) percent of high school graduates, 29 (±3.7)

percent of persons with some college, and 37 (±6.0) percent of persons with 4 or more years of college moved out of the lowest quintile of the income distribution.

Changes in Income-to-Poverty Ratios

- The ratio of a person's family income to the poverty threshold for a family of the same size and composition is a measure that takes account of differences in living expenses. The mean income-to-poverty ratio for all persons was 3.53 (±.06) in 1986, slightly higher than the 1985 mean of 3.43 (±.06).
- For all persons, about one-fourth (23 ±.9 percent) had relatively stable incomes between 1985 and 1986; that is, their income-to-poverty ratio changed less than 5 percent in either direction. Thirty (±1.0) percent of the population experienced decreases between 1985 and 1986 of 5 percent or more, while 47 (±1.1) percent experienced increases of 5 percent or more.
- The distribution of income-to-poverty ratios for all persons shows that 10 (±.6) percent of the population lived in families with incomes below their poverty thresholds in 1986 while 42 (±1.1) percent lived in families with incomes between one and three times the poverty threshold, and 48 (±1.0) percent lived in families with income three or more times greater than their poverty threshold.
- Persons who changed residence over the 1985-86 period had a lower mean income-to-poverty ratio than persons who remained at the same address. The mean income-to-poverty ratio for non-movers was 3.63 (±.08) in 1986, compared with 3.23 (±.14) for those who moved to a new address between 1985 and 1986.
- Family stability is associated with higher mean income-to-poverty ratios. The mean income-to-poverty ratio in 1986 of persons who changed family type between 1985 and 1986 (3.00 ±.21) was significantly lower than the ratio of those with no change in family type (3.56 ±.06).
- Marital status changes are less important for men than for women. Men who remained married across the period had an income-to-poverty ratio in 1986 that was not different from that of men who became divorced in 1986. Married women with no marital status change were in families with mean income-to-poverty of 4.09 (± .08), while women whose marital status changed to divorced over the period had an income-to-poverty ratio of 2.34 (±.22).

Changes in Poverty Status

- About 23.8 (±2.9) percent of persons who were poor in 1985 were not poor in 1986. This "exit" rate for the 1985-86 period was not significantly different from the exit rate between 1984-85 of 24.5 (±2.3) percent.
- About 17.9 (±3.7) percent of persons with an income-to-poverty ratio of 1.00 to 1.24 in 1985 became poor in 1986, compared with only 1.8 (±.3) percent of persons with an income-to-poverty ratio above 1.25 in 1985.
- Poor persons with an income-to-poverty ratio between .75 and .99 had a much higher exit rate in 1985—42.5 (±5.5) percent— than the poor whose ratio was below .75—13.4 (±2.8) percent.
- About 28.3 (±3.8) percent of Whites who were poor in 1985 were able to exit poverty by 1986, compared with 16.5 (±3.7) percent of Blacks and 14.8 (±6.0) percent of persons of Hispanic origin.
- Children and the elderly were the least likely age groups to exit poverty between 1985 and 1986.
- Changing residences was associated with a higher poverty exit rate. About 21.5 (±3.3) percent of poor persons who did not change residence exited in 1986, compared with 28.6 (±5.3) percent for persons who moved, and 37.6 (±11.4) percent for persons who moved to a different State.
- Although poor persons in married-couple families in both 1985 and 1986 had a higher exit rate from poverty than persons in other stable familial living arrangements, 52.8 (±7.0) percent of persons who became poor in 1986 were in married-couple families in both years.
- About 41.9 (±17.1) percent of poor persons in 1985 who worked year-round, full-time in both 1985 and 1986 were able to exit poverty in 1986, a figure not significantly different from the 41.5 (±8.1) percent for persons who worked but less than year-round, full-time in both years.
- The number of workers in the family was strongly associated with the exit rate: only 10.2 (±2.9) percent of the poor in 1985 whose household had no workers in either 1985 or 1986 exited poverty in 1986, compared with 33.0 (±6.1) percent of those with one worker in both years.

YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES IN INCOME: 1985-86

There are several ways of analyzing changes in income data over time. In this report we look at (a) changes in family income of persons, without adjusting for family size differences; (b) changes in a family's income quintile; (c) the distribution of income-to-poverty ratios; (d) changes in income-to-poverty ratios over time.

Distribution of Family or Individual Income by Selected Characteristics: 1985 and 1986

Distributions of persons by family income for the years 1985 and 1986 (in 1986 dollars) are shown in table 1. The median family income in 1986 was $27,310,

3 percent higher than the 1985 median of $26,450.[1] (See table A.)

Age. There were significant differences in the distribution and summary measures of family income for various subgroups of the population in each of the years. Persons 65 years and over were significantly more likely to live in families with incomes under $10,000 than the general population. (See table 1.) Twenty-nine percent of persons 65 years and over and 38 percent of persons 75 years and over lived in families with incomes under $10,000 in 1986, compared with only 13 percent of the general population. The median family incomes in 1986 of persons 65 years and over was $14,500, about one-half of the overall median.

[1]The data in this report are presented for persons. Income refers to family income for persons in families and individual income for unrelated individuals. A comparison of SIPP and CPS estimates of median family/individual incomes of persons is presented in table K of the Technical Note.

Table A. **Median Family or Individual Income of Persons: 1985 and 1986**

Characteristic	Number (thous.)	Median income			
		1985		1986	
		Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
All persons	226,477	$26,450	$368	$27,310	$397
AGE[1]					
Under 18 years	59,237	26,525	687	28,045	803
Under 6 years	18,123	23,941	869	25,137	1051
18 to 24 years	25,673	27,689	1308	27,306	1193
25 to 44 years	71,918	28,670	694	30,269	484
45 to 64 years	43,888	30,881	879	30,976	781
65 years and over	25,761	14,592	610	14,500	619
75 years and over	9,655	12,000	635	11,992	651
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					
White	192,194	28,092	447	28,962	474
Black	26,954	17,400	665	17,822	669
Hispanic[2]	15,705	19,297	1187	20,277	940
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	26,421	228	27,053	240
Not a high school graduate	41,126	15,398	300	15,551	319
High school graduate,no college	58,438	25,509	303	26,067	322
1 to 3 years of college	38,337	32,819	405	32,962	410
4 or more years of college	29,339	39,449	701	41,161	489
REGION[1]					
Northeast	45,921	28,338	1011	29,816	941
Midwest	60,957	28,394	807	29,097	839
South	76,437	23,673	485	24,248	530
West	43,163	27,841	911	28,819	995
TYPE OF RESIDENCE[1]					
Inside metropolitan area	170,756	28,446	491	29,621	510
Inside central city	66,100	23,458	541	24,199	597
Outside central city	104,656	31,523	449	32,345	479
Outside metropolitan area	55,721	21,951	475	22,459	483
FAMILY SIZE[1]					
One person	28,291	12,606	463	12,849	487
Two persons	50,273	22,638	502	22,673	525
Three persons	41,321	30,133	802	30,168	790
Four persons	54,386	32,369	589	33,879	645
Five persons	29,892	31,865	828	32,917	843
Six persons or more	22,313	29,512	1247	30,689	1265

[1] Age, region, type of residence, and family size are as of December 1985.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Race and Hispanic origin. There were also differences in distributions of income by race and Hispanic origin.[2] A significantly higher proportion of Black persons lived in families with incomes under $10,000 than White persons. Twenty-eight percent of Black persons lived in families with incomes under $10,000 in 1986, compared with 11 percent of White persons. The percentage of persons of Hispanic origin in this category was 24 percent (not significantly different from that of Blacks). The Black-to-White median family income ratios of persons in 1986 was .62, about the same as the 1985 ratio. The Hispanic-to-White income ratio (.70) also remained unchanged between 1985 and 1986.

Educational attainment. Family income distributions were also very different for persons with different educational backgrounds. Of persons 18 years and over who did not complete high school, 29 percent lived in families with incomes under $10,000 in 1986. (See table 1.) The comparable percentages for those who graduated from high school (but did not attend college) and those with 4 or more years of college were 10 percent and 4 percent, respectively. In contrast, 36 percent of all persons with four or more years of college lived in families with incomes of $50,000 or more in 1986, compared with 15 percent of persons with only a high school education, and 6 percent of persons who did not complete high school. The median family income in 1986 of persons who completed 4 or more years of college ($41,161) was more than 50 percent higher than the comparable median of those with only a high school education ($26,067) and more than twice that of those who did not graduate high school ($15,551).

Region and type of residence. Family incomes in 1985 and 1986 were somewhat differently distributed by place of residence. By region, the South contained the highest proportion of persons with family incomes under $20,000. Thirty-nine percent of all persons in the South were in this income category in 1986, compared with 30 percent of persons in the Midwest and 31 percent of persons in the Northeast and the West. (The latter two percentages are not statistically different). The median family income of persons in the South was $24,248, 13 percent lower than the median family income of all persons ($27,310).

Persons in any region who lived in a metropolitan area were more likely to live in families with incomes under $10,000 if they resided in central cities. Eighteen percent of persons living in central cities had family incomes in this category in 1986, compared with 8 percent of persons in metropolitan areas living outside central cities. The percentage of nonmetropolitan residents in this income category was not significantly different from the percentage of central city residents (16 percent).

Year-to-Year Changes in Family or Individual Income Quintiles

The family income quintiles shown in table 2 represent all persons divided into five equal groups based on their family income in 1985. Persons are further characterized by whether or not they were in that same quintile in 1986. The percentage of persons moving either to a lower or higher quintile is also displayed. Overall, 34 percent of all persons changed to a different quintile, 16 percent moving up and 18 percent moving down one or more quintiles. Between 1985 and 1986 individuals were more likely to fall from the highest quintile than they were to move up from the lowest. Of those persons in the lowest quintile in 1985, 18 percent moved into a higher quintile the following year, whereas, of those persons in the highest quintile in 1985, 24 percent fell into a lower quintile in 1986. (See table B.)

Age. These changes in family income quintiles are further displayed by various characteristics. Table 2 shows which groups moved up in the income distribution and which moved down. For example, young people were more likely to be moving up from the lowest quintile than older persons. Thirty-five percent of persons 18 to 24 years who were in the lowest quintile in 1985 moved to a higher quintile in 1986. The comparable percentage for persons aged 45 to 64 and 65 years and over were 13 percent and 7 percent, respectively. These percentages reflect the general tendency of older persons to have more stable incomes relative to younger persons. Seventy-six percent of persons 65 years and over were in the same quintile in both years, compared with 61 percent of persons aged 18 to 24 years.

Table B. **Year-to-Year Changes in Family Income Quintiles: 1985 to 1986**

Quintile	Total (thous.)	Upper dollar limit	Declined 1 or more quintiles	Same quintile	Increased 1 or more quintiles
All persons.	226,477	(X)	17.8	66.5	15.8
Lowest fifth ..	45,295	$13,109	(X)	81.6	18.4
Second fifth ..	45,296	22,041	15.2	62.1	22.7
Third fifth	45,296	31,638	22.8	55.3	21.9
Fourth fifth ...	45,295	46,363	26.2	57.0	16.8
Highest fifth ..	45,295	(X)	23.7	76.3	(X)

X Not applicable.

[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race but the vast majority are included in the White category in SIPP.

Educational attainment. Changes in family income quintiles were highly associated with level of educational attainment. Persons without a high school education were much less likely to climb out of the lowest quintile than other groups with higher levels of educational attainment. Eleven percent of these persons moved up from the lowest quintile over the year, while 22 percent of high school graduates, 29 percent of persons with some college, and 37 percent of persons with 4 or more years of college, moved higher in the income distribution. Conversely, of those in the highest income quintile, those with less education were more likely to fall into lower income categories. Thirty-three percent of persons without a high school education but in the highest income quintile were in a lower income quintile in 1986 than in 1985. The comparable percentage for persons with four or more years of college was 17 percent.

Family size. Changes in family income were also associated with family size. Persons who were living alone as of December 1985 tended to have more stable incomes than the general population over the period. Seventy-one percent of unrelated individuals were in the same income quintile in both 1985 and 1986, compared with 67 percent of all persons. But of those unrelated individuals who did change income quintile, many became worse off. Twenty-two percent of those who were in the second fifth fell into the lowest income quintile, compared with 15 percent of all persons in this quintile. Forty-eight percent of unrelated individuals in the highest quintile in 1985 moved to a lower one in the following year. In comparison, 20 percent of persons who lived in a family of 5 or more persons fell from the highest quintile to a lower one.

Distribution of Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985 and 1986

Interpersonal comparisons of family income are important measures of general welfare, allowing comparison of the flow of resources available to family members over time. However, it does not indicate, for a given individual, the number of other family members with whom the income must be shared. A member of a four-person family with total family income of $20,000 is not as well-off as a single person making $20,000, since this single individual need not share that income with three other persons.

In order to measure differences in income while accounting for changes in family size and composition, one could use per capita family income. This would eliminate differences based on family size, but does not take account of economies of scale available to family members living together, arising from the sharing of rent and other fixed expenses which allow two people to live more cheaply together than separately. To account for economies of scale in the comparative measure used here, family incomes have been adjusted by using poverty thresholds as an "equivalence scale".[3] For example, each person in a four-person family with an income in 1986 of $20,000 would have an income-to-poverty ratio of 1.79 (i.e., $20,000/$11,203). A person living alone in 1986 with an income of $20,000 would have a much higher ratio of 3.59. A ratio under 1.00 implies that the person was below the poverty level during the calendar year. Income-to-poverty ratios, presented in table C and in tables 3 and 4, control for family size and economies of scale, enabling more reasonable comparisons of economic circumstances between individuals.

Income-to-poverty ratios are useful for comparing the economic circumstances of different groups of persons, assuming that families share income and that the economies of scale implied by the derivation of poverty thresholds are valid for all groups of persons. This measure is also useful when we examine the economic circumstances of the same person over time. In terms of income change over time, a person's family income could decrease while the family's income-to-poverty ratio remained the same, if there was a decline in family size. For example, the member of a four-person family with total family income of $20,000 in 1985, who became a member of a two-person family with total income of $13,000 in 1986, would be characterized as having no change in economic circumstances using income-to-poverty ratios (the income-to-poverty ratio is 1.82 in both cases). In terms of family income alone, this person would be characterized as experiencing a large decline in economic circumstances. The use of income-to-poverty ratios, rather than family income alone, to examine changes over time is based on the assumption that the sharing of resources among family members affects a person's economic well-being. Income-to-poverty ratios were calculated for each calendar year by dividing the summed monthly family income of each person by the appropriate summed monthly poverty threshold.

The distribution of income-to-poverty ratios for all persons shows that 10 percent of the population lived in families with incomes below their poverty threshold. (See table 3.) The second category, containing 42 percent of the population, included persons who lived in families with incomes between one and three times the poverty threshold in 1986. Twenty-nine percent had an income-to-poverty ratio between 3.00 and 4.99, and 19

[3]Equivalence scales are used generally to bring the incomes of households or families of different size and composition to the same level of economic well-being. For information about assumptions implicit in poverty thresholds see Orshansky, Mollie, "Counting the Poor: Another look at the Poverty Profile", reprinted from January 1965 in *Social Security Bulletin*, October 1988. Volume 51, Number 10. Pages 25-51.

Table C. **Mean Income-to-Poverty Ratios of Persons: 1985 and 1986**

Characteristic	Number (thous.)	Mean income-to-poverty ratios			
		1985		1986	
		Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
All persons	226,477	3.43	0.04	3.53	0.04
AGE					
Under 18 years	59,237	2.72	0.06	2.84	0.07
Under 6 years	18,123	2.52	0.09	2.58	0.10
18 to 24 years	25,673	3.35	0.10	3.45	0.10
25 to 44 years	71,918	3.55	0.07	3.69	0.07
45 to 64 years	43,888	4.37	0.12	4.47	0.12
65 years and over	25,761	3.25	0.18	3.16	0.13
75 years and over	9,655	3.03	0.38	2.90	0.23
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN					
White	192,194	3.63	0.05	3.72	0.05
Black	26,954	2.10	0.04	2.18	0.04
Hispanic[1]	15,705	2.11	0.09	2.21	0.10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	3.69	0.03	3.78	0.03
Not a high school graduate	41,126	2.36	0.03	2.41	0.04
High school graduate, no college	58,438	3.40	0.04	3.48	0.04
1 to 3 years of college	38,337	4.17	0.06	4.23	0.06
4 or more years of college	29,339	5.48	0.09	5.68	0.09
REGION					
Northeast	45,921	3.56	0.10	3.82	0.12
Midwest	60,957	3.51	0.07	3.58	0.07
South	76,437	3.16	0.07	3.21	0.07
West	43,163	3.67	0.12	3.72	0.10
TYPE OF RESIDENCE					
Inside metropolitan area	170,756	3.62	0.05	3.73	0.05
Inside central city	66,100	3.20	0.08	3.35	0.09
Outside central city	104,656	3.88	0.07	3.97	0.06
Outside metropolitan area	55,721	2.87	0.07	2.92	0.07
FAMILY SIZE					
Persons in family	194,444	3.48	0.04	3.59	0.05
No change in family size	161,444	3.52	0.05	3.66	0.05
Two persons	43,815	4.13	0.12	4.16	0.12
Three persons	33,573	3.82	0.10	3.96	0.10
Four persons	44,408	3.51	0.09	3.76	0.11
Five persons or more	39,648	2.61	0.06	2.74	0.07

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

percent lived in families with incomes 5.00 or more times greater than their poverty thresholds. The mean income-to-poverty ratio was 3.53 in 1986, a figure slightly higher than that for 1985 (3.43) as also shown in table C. Similarly, as shown in table 1, there was a small statistically significant change in the mean income of all persons over this period.

Sex and age. The distribution of income-to-poverty ratios differs significantly for various subgroups of the population. More females than males have income-to-poverty ratios under 1.00. A higher percentage of young persons (under 18 years) were in families with income-to-poverty ratios below 1.00 than other age groups. Individuals 45 to 64 years were more likely to live in families with income-to-poverty ratios of 5.00 or more than those in any other age group. Over 30 percent of these middle-aged persons were in this category. By comparison, only 8 percent of children under the age of 6 were in families with income-to-poverty ratios of 5.00 or more.

Using income-to-poverty ratios rather than income for comparison between groups of persons can change their relative standing. For example, a comparison of mean incomes in 1986 of persons 65 years and over to persons under 18 years suggests that the elderly persons are less well off. Mean family income of persons 65 years and over was $21,498 versus $33,426 for

persons under 18 years, yielding a ratio of incomes of .64. A similar comparison using income-to-poverty ratios changes our understanding of the relationship. Mean income-to-poverty ratio in 1986 of persons 65 years and over was 3.16, while that of persons under 18 years was 2.84, giving a ratio of 1.11.[4] Thus, when number of persons in the family and economies of scale are taken into account, young persons, who tend to live in larger families, are shown to be, on average, lower in economic status than elderly persons.

Race and Hispanic origin. Whites were more likely to have higher income-to-poverty ratios than Blacks or persons of Hispanic origin. The mean income-to-poverty ratio for Whites in 1986 was 3.72, while for Blacks and Hispanics the mean income-to-poverty ratios were 2.18 and 2.21 respectively (these latter two ratios are not statistically different). While the ratio of Black-to-White mean incomes was .62 in 1986, the ratio of Black to White mean income-to-poverty ratios was .59. Controlling for numbers of persons sharing family incomes resulted in a slight decline in the measure of relative standing of Blacks to Whites in 1986. (This is due to the slightly larger average family size of Blacks versus Whites.)

Educational attainment. Education plays an important role in determining the level of the income-to-poverty ratios; the mean income-to-poverty ratio for persons without a high school education was 2.41, compared with 3.48 for high school graduates, 4.23 for persons with some college education, and 5.68 for persons with 4 or more years of college in 1986.

Region and type of residence. By region, the mean income-to-poverty ratio was lowest for persons living in the South, 3.21 in 1986 versus 3.58, 3.72, and 3.82 for those living in the Midwest, West, and Northeast respectively.[5] Persons living in suburban areas[6] had a mean income-to-poverty ratio of 3.97, higher than the ratio of those residing in nonmetropolitan areas (2.92) or in central cities (3.35).

Changes in these various characteristics were associated with changes in income-to-poverty ratios. Persons who changed residence over the 1985-86 period had a lower mean income-to-poverty ratio than persons who remained at the same address. The mean income-to-poverty ratio for non-movers was 3.63 in 1986, compared with 3.23 for those who moved to a new address and 3.28 for those who moved to a different State (these last two ratios are not significantly different). These differences in mean income-to-poverty ratios were similar in 1985 before individuals had changed residence, suggesting that short term effects on income-to-poverty ratio of moving were negligible. That is, on average, persons who moved over the 2-year period did not improve their positions relative to persons who did not move.

Participation in assistance programs. Persons who participated in major public assistance programs in both 1985 and 1986 had a mean income-to-poverty ratio of 1.11 in 1986; on average, their family incomes were slightly above their respective poverty thresholds. Major assistance programs include Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), General Assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, Medicaid, and public or subsidized housing. Persons who never participated in these programs during the 2-year period had a mean income-to-poverty ratio of 3.93. Individuals who participated in programs in 1985, but not in 1986, experienced an increase in their mean income-to-poverty ratio from 1.79 in 1985 to 2.02 in 1986; 59 percent of these 1985 program participants experienced an increase in their income-to-poverty ratio of 5 percent or more in 1986 (See table D), compared with 47 percent of all persons. On the other hand, individuals who were not in programs in 1985, but began participation in 1986, experienced a decline in their mean income-to-poverty ratio over this time (from 2.03 to 1.71), with 54 percent of these persons experiencing a 5 percent or more decline in their income-to-poverty ratio between 1985 and 1986, a much larger proportion than that for all persons (30 percent).

Family size and composition. Of persons in families, those in large families (5 or more persons) had the lowest mean income-to-poverty ratio in 1986 (2.74). Family size[7] directly affects income-to-poverty ratios since poverty thresholds are based largely on number of persons in a family. Consequently, when family size increases, income-to-poverty ratios decline by definition, unless a compensating change in income occurs at the same time. Individuals who experienced a change in the number of family members over the 2-year period had a slightly lower income-to-poverty ratio than those whose family size remained the same. Forty-three percent of persons whose family size changed experienced declines in their income-to-poverty ratios of 5 percent or more in 1986 (See table D). This compares with 28 percent of stable families. On the other hand, a smaller percentage of those in changing families experienced increases, 41 percent versus 49 percent of persons in families with no change in family size.

[4]This result is due in part to the assumptions implicit in the poverty thresholds about elderly persons. Poverty thresholds are lower for persons 65 years and over.

[5]The ratio for the West was not significantly different from that for the Midwest or the Northeast.

[6]Suburban areas are defined as territory within metropolitan areas but outside central cities.

[7]In tables 1 and 2, individuals were classified in the family-size category as of December 1985. In tables 3, 4, and 5 family size is based on most common status in each calendar year.

Table D. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios, by Program Participation and Family Size: 1985-86**

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Declined 5 percent of more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5-19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5-19 percent	20 percent or more
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION								
No change in participation	216,960	30.0	12.8	17.2	22.9	47.0	23.5	23.5
Participated both years	25,134	34.1	18.4	15.7	24.9	41.0	15.0	26.0
Did not participate both years	191,826	29.5	12.1	17.4	22.6	47.8	24.6	23.2
Change in participation	9,517	37.0	23.5	13.5	15.4	47.6	17.5	30.1
Participant to nonparticipant	5,570	24.8	12.5	12.2	15.9	59.4	21.7	37.7
Nonparticipant to participant	3,947	54.3	39.1	15.2	14.7	31.0	11.6	19.4
FAMILY SIZE								
Persons in family	194,444	30.3	12.7	17.5	22.1	47.6	23.9	23.7
No change in family size	161,444	27.6	10.6	17.0	23.5	48.9	25.3	23.7
Two persons	43,815	30.6	12.1	18.4	28.5	40.9	22.8	18.1
Three persons	33,573	27.6	9.8	17.8	24.4	48.0	22.8	25.2
Four persons	44,408	24.6	9.1	15.6	21.2	54.2	26.6	27.6
Five persons or more	39,648	27.7	11.4	16.3	19.6	52.6	28.6	24.1
Change in family size	33,000	43.3	23.1	20.2	15.5	41.3	17.4	23.8
Two persons in 1985, more in 1986	4,322	48.8	25.4	23.3	15.1	36.2	8.7	27.5
Three persons in 1985, more in 1986	5,038	52.6	28.7	23.9	16.1	31.3	13.3	18.0
Four persons in 1985, more in 1986	3,462	49.5	27.4	22.1	13.0	37.6	15.8	21.7
Five persons or more in 1985, more in 1986	3,188	36.3	11.9	24.4	21.5	42.2	11.2	30.9
Three persons in 1985, two persons in 1986	3,078	52.3	26.8	25.5	17.8	29.9	17.8	12.1
Four persons in 1985, less in 1986	5,127	35.8	20.3	15.5	12.4	51.8	24.6	27.1
Five persons or more in 1985, less in 1986	8,785	36.6	21.6	14.9	15.0	48.4	22.6	25.8

Family status or type of family[8] is also associated with income-to-poverty ratios. Persons in a married couple family the entire period had a higher mean income-to-poverty ratio than persons in other family types in 1986, 3.88 versus 2.24. Those who changed family type over the period had a lower mean income-to-poverty ratio than those who did not change, 3.00 versus 3.56.

Marital status[9] itself is associated with differences in income-to-poverty ratio. Of those whose marital status did not change over the period, persons who were married had the highest mean income-to-poverty ratio (4.10) while those who were separated for the entire period had the lowest (1.95) in 1986. Persons who became married over the period experienced an increase in mean income-to-poverty ratio from 3.53 in 1985 to 3.95 in 1986.

These changes in marital status had a much larger effect on the income-to-poverty ratios of women than of men. Marital status changes had virtually no impact on the income ratios for men, but had a large effect on the ratios for women. Men who changed marital status to married in 1986 experienced no change in income-to-poverty ratio (4.06 in 1985 and 4.14 in 1986). For women who became married, mean income-to-poverty ratio increased from 2.99 in 1985 to 3.76 in 1986. Men who remained married across the period had an income-to-poverty ratio in 1986 of 4.10, while men who became divorced in 1986 had an income-to-poverty ratio of 3.97 in 1986, not significantly different from 4.10. Married women with no marital status change were in families with mean income-to-poverty ratios of 4.09, while women whose marital status changed to divorced over the period had an income-to-poverty ratio of 2.34 in 1986.

Percent changes in income-to-poverty ratios between 1985 and 1986 (See table E) show that males who became divorced in 1986 were more likely to experience an increase in their income-to-poverty ratio over the period than men who remained married. Sixty-five percent of these men experienced a 5 percent or more increase. This compares with 46 percent of those who were married in both years. Women who became divorced were much more likely than men to experience a decline in income-to-poverty ratios. Fifty percent of women who became divorced in 1986 experienced a decline of 5 percent or more, compared with 30 percent of women who remained married over the 2-year period.

[8]Persons are classified in the type of family category based on the most common status in each calendar year.

[9]Persons are classified in a marital status category based on the most common status in each calendar year.

Table E. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios, by Sex and Marital Status: 1985-86**
(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Declined 5 percent of more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5-19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5-19 percent	20 percent or more
Males, 18 years and over	78,733	30.6	13.2	17.4	22.8	46.6	22.9	23.7
No change in marital status	75,584	30.4	13.0	17.5	23.2	46.4	23.1	23.3
Married	50,965	30.3	12.2	18.1	23.4	46.3	24.7	21.6
Widowed	1,367	32.3	12.7	19.7	41.5	26.1	13.2	12.9
Divorced	4,064	34.8	18.0	16.8	22.8	42.4	19.0	23.4
Separated	827	30.4	12.8	17.5	23.6	46.1	20.0	26.1
Never married	18,362	29.6	13.9	15.6	21.4	49.1	20.6	28.5
Change in marital status	3,148	35.1	19.7	15.4	13.6	51.3	18.4	32.9
Status in 1985:								
Married	963	33.3	16.0	17.3	17.1	49.5	14.2	35.3
Divorced	531	37.3	21.3	16.2	11.9	51.0	23.0	27.9
Separated	412	28.9	19.9	9.0	11.7	59.5	32.0	27.4
Never married	1,190	38.6	22.1	16.5	12.0	49.5	15.0	34.5
Status in 1986:								
Married	1,857	38.9	23.3	15.6	12.0	49.1	16.7	32.4
Widowed	178	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	693	26.3	14.6	11.7	8.8	64.8	31.9	32.9
Separated	421	28.5	12.8	15.7	21.6	49.9	9.5	40.4
Females, 18 years and over	88,507	30.0	13.1	16.8	24.4	45.6	22.7	22.9
No change in marital status	84,872	29.5	12.7	16.8	25.0	45.6	23.3	22.2
Married	50,042	30.1	12.3	17.8	23.6	46.3	24.5	21.8
Widowed	10,421	27.5	10.6	16.9	37.7	34.8	20.3	14.5
Divorced	6,825	30.2	14.7	15.5	23.9	45.9	22.3	23.5
Separated	1,893	25.7	12.8	12.8	25.2	49.2	18.0	31.2
Never married	15,690	28.9	14.2	14.7	21.4	49.7	22.7	27.0
Change in marital status	3,635	41.2	24.3	16.9	11.7	47.0	9.0	38.0
Status in 1985:								
Married	1,214	71.6	42.8	28.7	10.0	18.4	7.7	10.6
Divorced	435	8.5	4.6	3.7	7.6	83.9	4.1	79.8
Separated	768	33.7	17.6	16.1	13.5	52.9	17.2	35.7
Never married	1,171	28.6	17.9	10.7	14.4	57.0	7.2	49.8
Status in 1986:								
Married	1,787	22.0	14.0	8.1	11.2	66.7	5.6	61.1
Widowed	433	68.8	48.7	20.1	9.9	21.5	8.8	12.7
Divorced	854	49.5	24.2	25.3	17.7	32.8	13.5	19.3
Separated	561	68.6	38.9	29.8	5.7	25.7	13.4	12.3

Differences in mean income-to-poverty ratios were also associated with changes in position in the family[10]. Individuals were classified by their relationship to the reference person or householder, such as spouse, child, other relative, or nonrelative. Persons who were classified as spouse of the reference person had the highest income-to-poverty ratio of any relation-to-reference-person classification (4.13).[11] The lowest (2.35) belonged to persons who were nonrelatives. Persons who experienced a change over the period in household relationship experienced, on average, a decrease in their mean income-to-poverty ratio, from 3.15 in 1985 to 2.94 in 1986. For example, young persons moving out on their own, changing from being a child to a householder, experienced a decline in income-to-poverty ratio from 4.25 in 1985 to 2.97 in 1986.

Work experience and number of workers. Of persons 18 years and over, those who were year-round, full-time workers in both 1985 and 1986 had the highest income-to-poverty ratio of any work experience group, 4.76 in 1986. Persons whose work activity increased from not year-round, full-time to year-round, full-time experienced an increase in income-to-poverty ratio from 3.40 in 1985 to 3.86 in 1986. Those who changed from working year-round, full-time to not year-round, full-time experienced a decline in their income-to-poverty ratio from 3.77 in 1985 to 3.46 in 1986.

The mean income-to-poverty ratio ranged from 2.04 for families with no workers to 4.81 for families with three or more workers. Persons in families that had no

[10]Persons are classified in a relationship-to-reference-person category based on the most common status in each calendar year.

[11]The relationship-to-reference-person categories are dependent upon family type. For example, the result that the category "spouse" has the highest mean income-to-poverty ratio reflects the fact that this is a married-couple family which itself has the highest mean income-to-poverty ratios of other family types.

change in the number of workers had the same income-to-poverty ratio as those that had a change in the number of workers, however, 39 percent of persons in families which had a change in the number of workers experienced a decline in income-to-poverty ratio of 5 percent or more between 1985 and 1986. (See table 4.) This compares with 28 percent of persons with no change.

Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985 and 1986

Tables F and 4 show the percentage of persons who experienced a change in income-to-poverty ratios of under 5 percent, over 5 percent and over 20 percent. These changes are presented by level of income-to-poverty ratios for 1985 and by various characteristics. For all persons, about one-fourth (23 percent) had relatively stable incomes; that is, their income-to-poverty ratio changed less than 5 percent in either direction. Forty-seven percent of all persons experienced an increase in their income-to-poverty ratio of 5 percent or more and 24 percent had an increase of more than 20 percent. Fewer persons lived in families with a declining ratio; only 30 percent of all persons experienced a decline over 5 percent and 17 percent experienced a decline of 20 percent or more.

These changes in income-to-poverty ratios in either direction differed by level of income-to-poverty ratio in each year. In general, persons who lived in families with low ratios in 1985 were more likely to experience an increase in 1986, while persons in families with higher ratios in 1985 were more likely to experience a decline over the 2-year period.

Persons with income-to-poverty ratios of 5.00 or more in 1985. Eighteen percent of the population in 1985 and 19 percent of the population in 1986 were in families with incomes 5 times the poverty threshold or more. This represents an annual income of $27,345 or more for a one-person family and an income of $54,945 for a four-person family in 1985; 20 percent of Whites were in this category, compared with only 6 percent of Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin.

Thirty-nine percent of persons in this category experienced declines in their family income-to-poverty ratio of 5 percent or more, compared with 30 percent of the general population. Some of the persons with income-to-poverty ratios over 5.00 in 1985 improved their economic well-being in 1986 relative to the general population. Forty-two percent of persons with 4 or more years of college increased their income-to-poverty ratios over the period by 5 percent or more, compared with 39 percent of all persons in this category. Persons in this category were more likely than the general population to experience an increase in income-to-poverty ratio of 5 percent or more if they lived in the Northeast (45 percent); the comparable percentages of 35 percent for those in the Midwest, 34 percent for the South, and 42 percent for the West were not significantly different from that for all persons with income-to-poverty ratios over 5.00.

Persons with income-to-poverty ratios of 3.00 to 4.99 in 1985. In 1985, 28 percent of all persons were in families with income-to-poverty ratios between 3.00 and 4.99. Persons with income-to-poverty ratios between 3.00 and 4.99 were less likely than the general population to experience increases in their income-to-poverty ratios of more than 5 percent: 43 percent versus 47 percent of all persons. Certain characteristics, however, are associated with a higher than average likelihood of improving one's economic circumstances.

Education, highly associated with income increases at all levels, is important for this group as well. Fifty-three percent of persons with 4 or more years of college experienced an increase in their income-to-poverty ratio over the period of 5 percent or more. The comparable percentage for persons who did not finish high school was 34 percent.

Persons in this group living in the Northeast in December of 1985 were also more likely to be in this upwardly mobile group than residents of the South; 49 percent versus 38 percent in the South.

Persons in this group were also very likely to improve their economic circumstances when family or work experience changes occurred. Eighty-six percent of

Table F. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86**

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Declined 5 percent of more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5-19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5-19 percent	20 percent or more
All persons	226,477	30.3	13.3	17.1	22.6	47.1	23.3	23.8
Income-to-poverty ratios, 1985:								
Less than 1.00	23,603	25.4	13.8	11.6	22.3	52.2	12.7	39.5
1.00 to 2.99	97,750	26.8	11.7	15.1	21.4	51.8	23.9	28.0
3.00 to 4.99	64,147	32.3	12.2	20.1	24.4	43.3	26.3	17.0
5.00 or more	40,977	38.7	18.6	20.1	22.7	38.7	23.2	15.5

those persons who changed from living as an unrelated individual in 1985 to becoming a member of a family improved their income-to-poverty ratio 5 percent or more. Changes in work experience were also very important for this group with income-to-poverty ratio between 3.00 and 4.99. Fifty-nine percent of persons in this category who changed from working not year-round, full-time in 1985 to year-round, full-time in 1986 experienced an increase in their family income-to-poverty ratio of 5 percent or more. Seventy-one percent of persons in families that increased the number of persons working from one worker in 1985 to more workers in 1986 experienced an increase in their income-to-poverty ratio of 5 percent or more; 43 percent increased by 20 percent or more.

Persons with income-to-poverty ratios of 1.00 to 2.99. Forty-three percent of the population lived in families with an income-to-poverty ratio between 1.00 and 2.99 in 1985. For a one-person family this represents an annual income between $5,469 and $16,352 in 1985; for a four-person family the comparable range was $10,989 to $32,857. Persons in this category in 1985 were more likely than the general population to experience an increase in family income-to-poverty ratio, 52 percent versus 47 percent of all persons. However, certain individuals in this income-to-poverty ratio category were more susceptible to experiencing a decline in their economic circumstances.

Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin, at least half of whom were in families with income-to-poverty ratios between 1.00 and 2.99 in 1985, were more likely to experience a decline in their income-to-poverty ratio than Whites in this category; 30 percent of Blacks and 33 percent of Hispanics versus 26 percent of Whites. (The percentage for Blacks in this category is not significantly different from that for persons of Hispanic origin.) Persons who participated in major public assistance programs in both 1985 and 1986 and those who became participants over the period were also more likely to experience a decline in their income-to-poverty ratio of 5 percent or more; 40 and 58 percent, respectively. The comparable percentage for all persons in this income category was 27 percent.

Movers in families with income-to-poverty ratios between 1.00 and 2.99 were more likely to experience a decline in their income-to-poverty ratio over 5 percent; 30 percent of persons who changed address and 33 percent of persons who moved to a new State experienced declines of more than 5 percent (these two percentages were not significantly different from one another). The comparable percentage for nonmovers was 26 percent. Other changes were associated with falling ratios for persons in the 1.00 to 2.99 category; changes in family size such as changing from a three-person family to one with more persons (50 percent), changes in family type such as leaving a married couple family (69 percent).

Among the transitions in labor force attachment that were associated with declining income-to-poverty ratios were changing from year-round, full-time to not year-round, full-time (49 percent) and from living in a family with one worker to one with no workers (73 percent). In general, these changes were associated with declines in general welfare for persons of modest means over the period.

MOVEMENT INTO AND OUT OF POVERTY: 1985-86

The preceding income section dealt with persons distributed along the whole income distribution. This section focuses on those persons below the poverty level in 1985 (that is persons whose family income, or personal income in the case of unrelated individuals, was less than their appropriate poverty threshold—indicated by an income to poverty ratio below 1.00). Factors associated with an increased likelihood of exiting poverty between 1985 and 1986 are discussed. Also mentioned are some of the characteristics of persons who had been above the poverty level in 1985 whose income was below the poverty level the next year.

Although the majority of persons who were poor in 1985 were still poor the following year, 23.8 percent of poor persons in 1985 were not poor by 1986 (see table G). This poverty "exit" rate for the 1985-86 period was not significantly different from the exit rate between 1984-85 (24.5 percent). Even though a significant fraction of the 1985 poverty population was able to exit poverty in the following year, the total number of poor persons in 1986 was not significantly different from the 1985 figure because of the addition of persons who were poor in 1986 who had not been poor in 1985.[12] Such persons represented 22.9 percent of the poor in 1986 (See table H).

Distance Above or Below the Poverty Level

It is important to know how far above or below the poverty level individuals are to get a notion of the relative economic status as well as how long a household income has been above or below the poverty

[12]Some of these persons became poor or escaped poverty not because of a change in their personal income but because of a change in their family status, or a combination of both. For example, a four-person family with total income of $10,000 in 1985 would have been poor. If one of the family members who earned $6,000 left the family to live by him or herself, he or she would not be poor in 1986 if their earnings did not change, while the rest of the family members in 1985—assuming no other income change—would still be poor. Changes in family composition are discussed in more detail in the section on family size.

Table G. **Distribution of Persons, by Poverty Status in 1985 and in 1986**

(Numbers in thousands)

Ratio of income to poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			Above 1.00		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below .75	.75 to .99	Total	100 to 1.24	1.25 or more
Total	226,477	100.0	10.3	6.4	3.9	89.7	4.1	85.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	23,603	100.0	76.2	52.8	23.4	23.8	10.3	13.4
Below .75 in 1985	15,154	100.0	86.6	72.6	14.0	13.4	5.9	7.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	8,449	100.0	57.5	17.3	40.2	42.5	18.4	24.1
Above 1.00 in 1985	202,874	100.0	2.6	1.0	1.6	97.4	3.4	94.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	11,166	100.0	17.9	4.3	13.5	82.1	31.1	51.0
1.25 or more in 1985	191,708	100.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	98.2	1.8	96.5

level.[13] The gauge of distance from the poverty level that is used here is the same as used in the previous income section—the ratio of family income (or personal income in the case of unrelated individuals) to the poverty level. Persons whose income was close to the poverty level— either above or below it—had a much higher probability of changing statuses. For example, 17.9 percent of persons with income just above the poverty level in 1985 (that is with a poverty ratio of 1.00 to 1.24) became poor in 1986, compared with only 1.8 percent of persons with an income-to-poverty level ratio above 1.25 in 1985.[14] Looking at persons who were poor in 1985, those whose ratio of income-to-poverty level was relatively close to the poverty line (i.e., between .75 and .99) had a much higher exit rate in 1986 (42.5 percent) than poor persons in 1985 with a ratio below .75 (13.4 percent).[15]

Overall, the majority of persons who exited poverty between 1985 and 1986 had an income-to-poverty ratio

[13]The length of the reference period is an important issue in the analysis of poverty statistics. Whether the poverty level incomes of these persons will continue beyond a 2-year period cannot be assessed from SIPP data. In addition, we do not know when the poverty spell for many of these persons began except those who became poor between 1985 and 1986. Some studies attempt to look at the lifetime experience of the population while other recent studies look at very short time periods. Based on data from the University of Michigan's Panel Study of Income Dynamics, an ongoing longitudinal survey in operation since 1968, about one of four persons in the U.S. was below the poverty level at some time in the 1969-78 period. See Greg J. Duncan, *Years of Poverty, Years of Plenty*, University of Michigan 1984. About 21.8 percent of the population had income below the poverty level in 1 to 7 of the 10 years of study, and 2.6 percent had poverty level income in 8 or more years of the 10-year period. Other studies have looked at poverty status on a monthly basis (using data from the SIPP) since eligibility for means-tested transfer programs such as Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) or food stamps are based on income (as well as other criteria) for periods of considerably less than a year. Using data from the 1984 SIPP panel file, Ruggles found that 30 percent of persons experienced at least 1 month with income below the poverty level during a 16-month period. See Patricia Ruggles, *Short Term Fluctuations in Income and Their Relationship to the Characteristics of the Low Income Population*, Survey of Income and Program Participation working paper No. 8802, June 1988.

[14]It should be noted however, that 62.7 percent of persons who became poor in 1986 who were not poor in 1985 had a ratio above 1.25 in that year.

[15]In addition, the majority of persons who exited poverty between 1985 and 1986 (63.9 percent) had an income-to-poverty ratio between .75 and .99 even though such persons represented a minority of all poor persons in 1985 (35.8 percent).

Table H. **Distribution of Persons, by Poverty Status in 1986 and in 1985**

(Numbers in thousands)

Income-to-poverty ratios in 1985		Income-to-poverty ratios in 1986					
		Below 1.00			Above 1.00		
	Total	Total	Below .75	.75 to .99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
Total	226,477	23,340	14,479	8,861	203,137	9,312	193,825
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	10.4	77.1	86.1	62.3	2.8	26.2	1.6
Below .75 in 1985	6.7	56.3	76.0	24.0	1.0	9.6	0.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	3.7	20.8	10.1	38.3	1.8	16.7	1.1
Above 1.00 in 1985	89.6	22.9	13.9	37.7	97.2	73.8	98.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	4.9	8.5	3.3	17.1	4.5	37.3	2.9
1.25 or more in 1985	84.6	14.4	10.6	20.6	92.7	36.5	95.4

above 1.25 in 1986. This, coupled with the fact that the majority of persons who became poor had an income-to-poverty level ratio above 1.25 would seemingly indicate a substantial economic or household composition change (beyond the addition or subtraction of a single household member, for example) rather than a minor fluctuation in income was the cause of the poverty status change for the majority of both persons who entered and exited poverty between 1985 and 1986. This is analyzed further below.

Differences in Transition by Selected Characteristics

Race and Hispanic origin. Poor persons who were White were significantly more likely than Blacks or persons of Hispanic origin to exit poverty between 1985 and 1986.[16] About 28.3 percent of Whites who had been poor in 1985 were able to exit poverty by 1986, compared with 16.5 percent of Blacks and 14.8 percent of persons of Hispanic origin.[17] The exit rates between 1985 and 1986 for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics (respectively) were not significantly different from the comparable exit rates between 1984 and 1985. Unlike poor Blacks, a majority of the poor Whites who exited poverty were able to raise their income above 1.25 of the poverty level in 1986, making it less likely that they would slip back into poverty in the subsequent year.[18] Poor Hispanics who exited were about evenly divided between those above and below the 1.25 level in 1986.

In general, for each racial or ethnic group, persons with an income-to-poverty ratio below .75 had a lower likelihood of exiting poverty than persons with a .75 to .99 ratio. For example, Whites with a ratio below .75 in 1985 had an exit rate in 1986 of 19.2 percent, compared with 41.1 percent of those with a ratio between .75 and .99.

Age. The elderly and children were less likely to exit poverty between 1985 and 1986 than other age groups.[19] Young adults, on the other hand, were more likely than either of these groups to exit poverty during this period. The exit rates were 19.1 percent for children under 18 years, 19.8 percent for persons 65 years and over, and 34.6 percent for persons 18 to 24 years.[20] Young adults were also more likely than children or the elderly to move from poor to an income-to-poverty ratio above 1.25. The relatively transient nature of the poverty of young adults as opposed to these other age groups is tied to such life cycle events as new household formation, completion of education, and first career-oriented employment, all of which can strongly affect income or their appropriate poverty threshold.

Type of residence. A somewhat higher proportion of poor persons living in suburban areas than central cities were able to exit poverty between 1985 and 1986. For the suburban poor the exit rate was 28.3 percent, compared with 20.9 percent in central cities. The exit rate in nonmetropolitan areas (23.8 percent) was not significantly different from that for either cities or suburban areas.

Migration. A higher proportion of persons below than above the poverty line in 1985 moved between 1985 and 1986: 32.2 percent of the poor and 23.4 percent of persons with income above the poverty level had a change in address. Moving was not only associated with higher exit rates between 1985 and 1986 for the poor, but also with a somewhat greater likelihood of becoming poor for persons above the poverty level in 1985. The poverty exit rate between 1985 and 1986 was 21.5 percent for persons who did not change residence, but 28.6 percent for persons who moved, and 37.6 percent for persons who moved to a different State.[21] For persons above the poverty level in 1985, 2.3 percent of nonmovers but 3.8 percent of movers fell below the poverty level in 1986.

Family size and composition. In the March CPS, the Census Bureau collects information on the amount of income received by each person during January through December of the previous year. The calculation of family income, and thus poverty status, in the CPS assumes the family members living together in March existed as a unit throughout the previous calendar year. This, of course, is not necessarily true: A couple could have married or had a child in the January or February directly preceding the March survey, for example. Using the data from SIPP in this report, we are able to determine the poverty status of each person based on their actual living arrangements each month during the period of study. We are then able to compare changes in poverty status of persons who did or did not have a change in family status during the year. In this report

[16]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race but the vast majority are included in the White category in SIPP.

[17]The exit rates for Blacks and persons of Hispanic origin were not statistically different from each other.

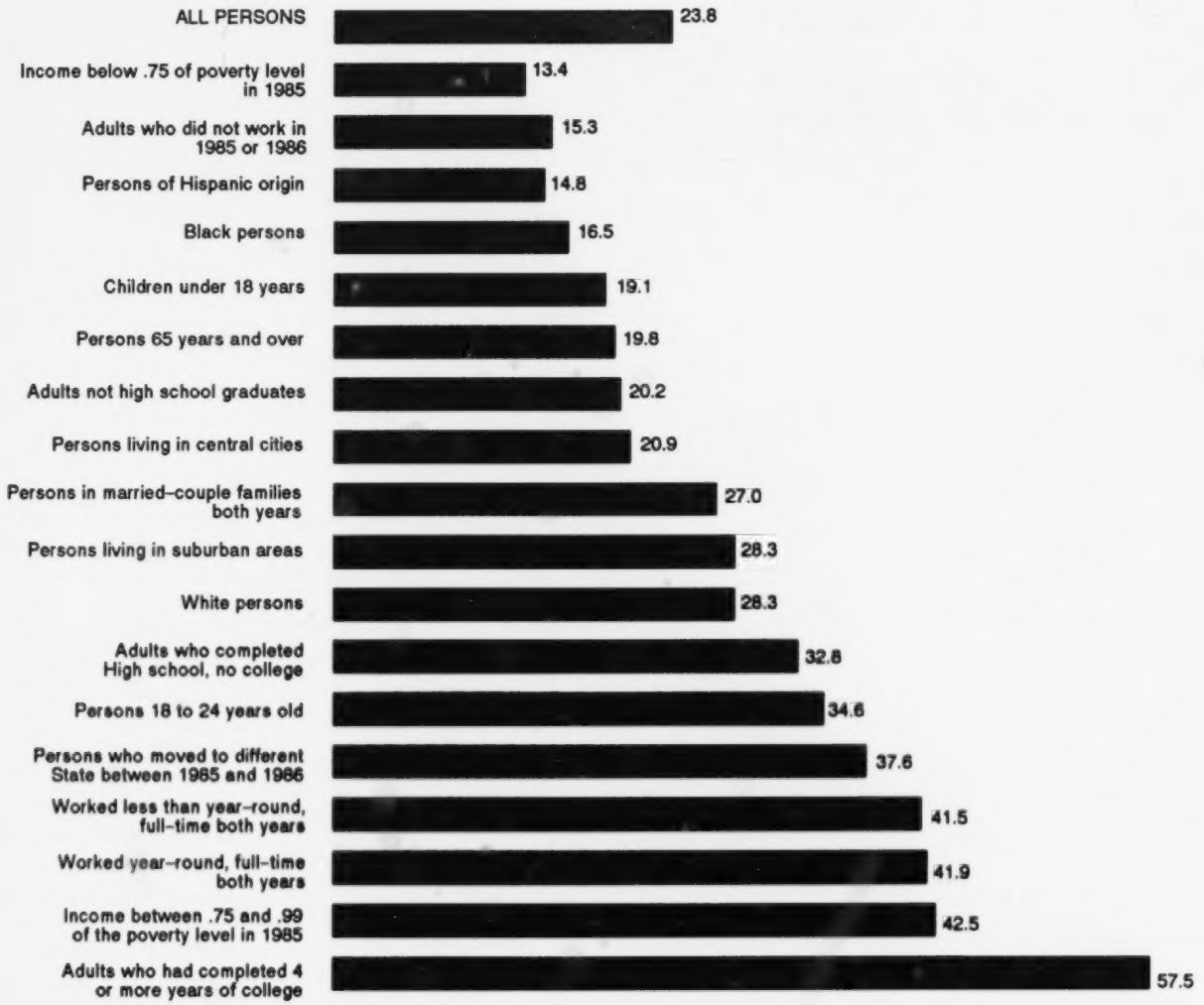
[18]This makes it less likely that Whites will slip back into poverty in subsequent years than Blacks since persons with income above the 1.25 level had less likelihood of having poverty level incomes in subsequent years. As an illustration, only 1.4 percent of Whites with income above the 1.25 level in 1985 became poor by 1986, while 17.8 percent with an income-to-poverty level ratio between 1.00 and 1.24 became poor.

[19]For the elderly, this relatively low exit rate was despite the fact that about three-fourths of poor persons 65 years and over in 1985 had an income-to-poverty ratio between .75 and .99. As indicated earlier, for the poor (regardless of age) such persons had a considerably higher exit rate than persons below .75 of the poverty level.

[20]The exit rate for young adults (34.6 percent) was not significantly different from that for persons 18 to 64 years (27.0 percent).

[21]The exit rate for interstate movers was not statistically different from that for all movers.

Figure
Poverty Exit Rates in 1986 for Persons Who Were Poor in 1985, by Selected Characteristics



family status changes in composition and size are based on the most common status during the calendar year. For example, a person who in 1985 was single in January through March but married in April through December would be characterized here as married in 1985.[22]

Family status change can take many forms—from being in a married-couple family in one year to a family with a female householder with no spouse present in the next year, or to becoming an unrelated individual living alone. About 6.3 percent of the poor in 1985 underwent a family status change in 1986. Regardless of what the change entailed, poor persons who underwent a family status change between 1985 and 1986 were much more likely to exit poverty than those who did not have a family status change (50.1 percent versus 22.0 percent, respectively). Particularly high exit rates were evidenced for poor persons who became members of married-couple families from some other family type (59.3 percent exited between 1985 and 1986, compared with 28.3 percent of persons who changed from married couple to other family type). Persons in married-couple families in both years had a higher exit rate than persons in other stable living arrangements (27.0 percent, compared with 18.1 percent for persons in other family types).

[22]See definitions section for additional clarification.

Family status change was more common among persons who became poor in 1986 (14.3 percent) than among persons who were already poor (6.3 percent) or who were nonpoor both years (4.8 percent). [23] Nevertheless, 52.8 percent of persons who became poor in 1986 were in married-couple families in both years, compared with 42.2 percent of persons who exited poverty during this period and 75.0 percent of persons above the poverty level in both 1985 and 1986.

Persons in large families (those with five or more members) had a lower exit rate than members of smaller families (19.0 percent versus 26.5 percent, respectively) between 1985 and 1986. About 34.2 percent of the poor in 1985 were in large families. Persons who were in families that increased in size between 1985 and 1986 had an exit rate of 27.8 percent, a figure which was not significantly different from that for persons in families with no change in size (22.8 percent) or those in families which decreased in size (22.1 percent).[24]

Most persons did not change their relationship within the household between 1985 and 1986—for example, most people who were householders, spouses, a child of the householder or a nonrelative in 1985 held the same status in 1986. About 4.5 percent of all persons (and a similar fraction of the poor) did, however, change status, shifting, for example, from a child in their parental home in 1985 to a householder or spouse in another household in 1986. Poor persons in 1985 whose household relationship category changed in 1986 had a considerably higher exit rate than those with no change in household relationship (49.4 percent versus 22.5 percent).

Educational attainment. Although 55.4 percent of poor adults in 1985 had not completed high school, some persons with poverty level income were found in each educational category, including those who had completed 4 or more years of college. As years of school completed increased, the poverty exit rate tended to increase between 1985 and 1986. For example, for persons who were not high school graduates the exit rate was 20.2 percent, compared with a rate of 57.5 percent for persons who had completed 4 or more years of college.

Many poor persons in 1985 who had not completed high school did, however, exit poverty between 1985 and 1986. They represented 41 percent of all adults who went from below to above poverty level income during this period. But they were more likely than other education groups to have exited to a near poverty level income. For example, 87.9 percent of poor persons with 4 or more years of college who exited had income above 125 percent of the poverty level, compared with 48.6 percent of those without a high school diploma.

Work experience and number of workers. Overall, 27.3 percent of poor persons 18 years old and over in 1985 had income above the poverty level in 1986. About 41.9 percent of persons below the poverty level in 1985 who worked year-round, full-time in both 1985 and 1986 exited poverty in 1986, a figure not significantly different from the exit rate of persons who worked less than year-round both years (41.5 percent). Poor adults who did not work in either 1985 or 1986 had a low exit rate (15.3 percent), but nevertheless represented 27.4 percent of all adults who exited poverty between 1985 and 1986. Their exit from poverty could be due to the increased earnings of another family member, a change in family composition, receipt of income other than earnings, or a combination of these factors.

Although 56.7 percent of adults who remained poor in both years did not work in either 1985 or 1986, 14.2 percent either worked year-round, full-time in both years, or increased their weeks worked between 1985 and 1986 from not working to working part-year or from working part-year to year-round, full-time.[25]

Like the poor who exited poverty between 1985 and 1986, only about 1 of 4 persons who became poor in 1986 (who were not poor in 1985) had a change in their weeks worked during this period. About 10.2 percent of these "newly" poor persons worked year-round, full-time in both 1985 and 1986 and an additional 2.6 percent had apparently increased their work effort during this period by increasing from part-year to year-round, full-time worker or from not working to working. About 25.6 percent did not work in either year, and an additional 12.7 percent stopped working between 1985 and 1986.[26]

The number of workers in the family was strongly associated with the exit rate for poor persons between 1985 and 1986. Only 10.2 percent of the poor whose household had no workers in either 1985 or 1986 exited poverty compared with 33.0 percent of those with one worker in both years and 50.7 percent of those in households with two or more workers in both years.

About 40.1 percent of persons who fell into poverty between 1985 and 1986 were in families in which the number of workers decreased during this period. An additional 15.7 percent were in families in which there

[23] The latter two figures are not statistically different from each other.

[24] The latter rate excludes persons who were in two-person families in 1985.

[25] This is an underestimate of the proportion with increased weeks and/or hours worked since it excludes increases within category—for example, an increase from working 10 weeks to working 30 weeks.

[26] The proportion which stopped work was not significantly different from the proportion who worked year-round full time in both years.

was no worker in either year. The remainder either did not have a change in the number of workers in their families (42.6 percent) or had an increase in the number of workers (1.6 percent).[27]

Participation in assistance programs. Data in table 5 show whether or not persons participated in major assistance programs during any month by poverty status in 1985 and 1986.[28] Care should be used in attributing causality by recipiency status to a person's exit from or fall into poverty since (a) some of these programs provide noncash assistance only and are not given a cash equivalent value in determining poverty status; (b) most of the programs that do give cash assistance provide such assistance at levels far below the poverty level[29]; (c) most of these programs were not designed to prevent a person slipping into poverty nor to provide a mechanism for lifting them out of poverty but rather to provide aid while persons were poor.

Since participation benefits are relatively low, poor persons who participated both years had a low exit rate (11.8 percent). Conversely, poor persons who went from being a participant to a nonparticipant in assistance programs had a higher exit rate (61.8 percent) than persons who did not participate in either year (43.4 percent) or those who went from a nonparticipant to a

[27]In this paragraph, the 40.1 percent figure was not significantly different from the 42.6 percent figure.

[28]"Major assistance programs" were defined to include Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), general assistance, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), food stamps, Medicaid, and public or subsidized housing.

[29]Among the States, for example, the median AFDC benefit in 1988 was about 46 percent of the poverty level in that year for a family of three. See U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Ways and Means. *Background Material and Data on Programs within the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means,* WMCP: 101-4 1989, table 9, page 540.

Table I. **Comparison of CPS and SIPP Poverty Rates, by Selected Characteristics: 1985 and 1986**

(Estimates from SIPP based on 1985 panel file)

Characteristic	Percent below poverty level		Percentage point difference, CPS-SIPP	CPS/SIPP
	CPS[1]	SIPP		
1985				
AGE				
Total	14.0	10.4	3.6	1.35
Under 18 years	20.7	17.1	3.6	1.21
18 to 64 years	11.3	7.9	3.4	1.43
65 years and over	12.6	8.9	3.7	1.42
SEX				
Male	12.3	9.0	3.3	1.37
Female	15.6	11.7	3.9	1.33
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN				
White	11.4	7.7	3.7	1.48
Black	31.3	27.9	3.4	1.12
Hispanic[2]	29.0	23.5	5.5	1.23
1986				
AGE				
Total	13.6	10.3	3.3	1.32
Under 18 years	20.5	17.1	3.4	1.20
18 to 64 years	10.8	7.7	3.1	1.40
65 years and over	12.4	9.0	3.4	1.38
SEX				
Male	11.8	9.0	2.8	1.31
Female	15.2	11.5	3.7	1.32
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN				
White	11.0	7.6	3.4	1.45
Black	31.1	27.3	3.8	1.14
Hispanic[2]	27.3	23.9	3.4	1.14

[1]Standard errors for the 1985 and 1986 Current Population Survey poverty rates can be derived from Appendix B of Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 160, Poverty in the United States: 1986.

[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

participant (20.8 percent).[30] Presumably most persons who went from a participant to a nonparticipant and were able to raise their living standard from below to above the poverty level, did so by increased earnings (either their own or some other family member's). It should be noted that about 30 percent of the poor in 1985 did not receive any program assistance in any month.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Computation of poverty status in SIPP and comparison with CPS estimates. Official poverty data in the CPS are based on questions on income received in the preceding calendar year which are asked in the March supplement. Family composition is fixed as of the survey date and assumed to be constant over the previous year (in the case of 1985 poverty status, the data were collected in March 1986). In this report using the 1985 SIPP panel, income information was collected for each month. Family composition data was updated on a monthly basis also. A person's annual poverty status was determined by comparing the sum of the person's monthly income (family income or unrelated individual income as appropriate) against the sum of the appropriate monthly poverty thresholds. If the sum of the monthly incomes was below the sum of the monthly poverty thresholds, the person was classified as below the poverty level for the year.

Poverty estimates vary considerably between the CPS and SIPP. An earlier study showed that an approach that adjusts poverty for changes in household composition results in a poverty estimate that is about 5 percent lower than an estimate based on an approach that does not adjust for changes in household composition.[31]

Other than treatment of changes in household composition, there are several other differences between CPS and SIPP that should be noted in comparing results from the two surveys. First, the shorter recall period in SIPP results in more accurate data on the receipt of transfer income. This difference would tend to result in SIPP poverty estimates that are lower than CPS poverty estimates. A second difference concerns the way in which self-employment income is recorded. It is possible to record negative amounts in CPS, but not in SIPP. This difference would also tend to result in SIPP estimates of poverty that are lower than CPS estimates. However, wage and salary income estimates tend to be lower in SIPP than in the CPS. It is possible that persons tend to report net rather than gross wage and salary income in the SIPP. This would tend to result in SIPP estimates of poverty that are higher than the CPS estimates for those persons/families with wage and salary income. It is also possible because of its more frequent interviews that SIPP has better reporting of intermittent income than does the CPS. If such income tends to cluster at the lower end of the earnings distribution, this would tend to lower the number of poor.

The data file used in this report (see appendix D for a description) is based on persons for whom a complete set of observations was obtained over a 2-1/2 year period. These persons were weighted to reflect the total population as of March 1, 1985. The total weighted number of persons in 1985 will fall short of the independent estimates of the total population because some persons with positive weights are excluded from the analysis, namely, those who died or were institutionalized. The total estimate for 1986 will fall short of independent estimates for the same reasons and because of natural increase and net migration between 1985 and 1986.

Tables I and J compare selected poverty rates and year-to-year changes in these rates from the March 1986 and 1987 CPS (in which 1985 and 1986 poverty statistics were collected) with the 1985 SIPP panel file figures. In general, SIPP estimates are considerably lower, with the CPS poverty rate for 1985 being 3.6 ($\pm$0.6) percentage points greater than the comparable SIPP estimate.

Comparison of SIPP and CPS income estimates. Table 1 of this report examined the distribution of family (or individual) income in 1985 and 1986 for each fully-interviewed SIPP respondent. Table K compares some of these estimates with those derived from the March 1987 CPS. The reference period for both sets of estimates is calendar year 1986.

Table J. **Comparison of 1985-86 Year-to-Year Percentage Point Change in Poverty Rate Between CPS and SIPP**

Characteristic	CPS[1]	SIPP
AGE		
Total	-0.4	-0.1
Under 18 years	-0.2	-
18 to 64 years	-0.5	-0.2
65 years and over	-0.1	0.1
SEX		
Male	-0.5	-
Female	-0.4	-0.2
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN		
White	-0.4	-0.1
Black	-0.2	-0.6
Hispanic[2]	-1.7	0.4

[1]Standard errors for the Current Population Survey figures can be obtained from Appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 160, Poverty in the United States: 1986.
[2]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[30]In this paragraph, 20.8% was not significantly different from 11.8 percent.
[31]See John F. Coder, et.al., Preliminary Data from the SIPP 1983-84 Longitudinal Research File. SIPP Working Paper No. 8702.

Table K. **Comparison of CPS and SIPP Estimates of Median Family or Individual Income, All Persons: 1986**

Characteristic	SIPP		CPS	
	Median income	Standard error	Median income	Standard error
All persons	$27,310	$208	$27,315	$98
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN				
White	28,962	249	29,143	117
Black	17,822	669	16,364	240
Hispanic[1]	20,277	379	19,171	343
AGE				
Under 18 years	28,045	421	27,126	185
18 to 24 years	27,306	625	26,116	298
25 to 44 years	30,269	220	30,483	103
45 to 64 years	30,976	409	32,004	180
65 years and over	14,500	324	14,856	151

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

The SIPP median family (or individual) income for all persons in 1986 was $27,310, not significantly different from the comparable CPS figure. SIPP median incomes of Blacks ($17,822) and persons of Hispanic origin ($20,277) were somewhat higher than comparative CPS estimates. There was no statistically significant difference between SIPP and CPS estimates for White persons.

SIPP estimates of income for those under the age of 18 ($28,045) and between the ages of 18 and 24 ($27,306) were higher than the comparable CPS estimates, while the CPS estimate for persons 45 to 64 years old ($32,004) was higher than the comparable SIPP figure.

USER COMMENTS

We are interested in your reaction to the usefulness and content of this report. We welcome your recommendations. If you have suggestions or comments, please send them to: Dr. Gordon Green, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Table 1. **Distribution of Persons, by Family Income: 1985 and 1986**

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 and over	Median income		Mean income	
											Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
INCOME YEAR 1985														
All persons	226,477	4.1	9.0	21.2	21.4	16.0	10.5	12.0	3.5	2.2	$26,450	$368	$33,100	$392
Sex														
Male	108,954	3.1	7.6	20.4	22.1	16.7	11.0	12.8	3.8	2.5	27,980	573	34,717	592
Female	117,523	5.0	10.4	21.9	20.8	15.3	10.1	11.3	3.2	1.9	25,093	474	31,801	519
Age														
Under 18 years	59,237	4.8	9.2	19.2	22.7	17.4	10.7	11.1	3.0	1.8	26,525	687	32,152	731
Under 6 years	18,123	5.8	8.4	22.4	26.3	17.0	9.1	7.6	2.2	1.2	23,941	869	28,840	1,063
18 to 24 years	25,673	4.9	7.5	21.7	19.3	12.7	10.2	15.7	5.3	2.7	27,689	1308	35,669	1,212
25 to 44 years	71,918	2.8	6.4	19.3	23.7	20.0	11.3	11.4	3.3	1.8	28,670	694	33,817	617
45 to 64 years	43,888	3.3	6.7	18.7	19.7	13.8	12.6	16.7	4.9	3.6	30,881	879	38,478	1,040
65 years and over	25,761	6.6	21.5	35.0	17.3	8.2	4.5	4.3	1.0	1.5	14,592	610	22,114	1,105
75 years and over	9,655	8.8	28.5	36.2	11.4	5.4	3.4	3.7	0.9	1.6	12,000	635	20,295	2,238
Race and Hispanic Origin														
White	192,194	2.8	8.1	20.7	21.4	17.2	11.0	12.7	3.8	2.5	28,082	447	34,585	431
Black	26,954	13.4	15.9	24.9	22.1	9.3	6.4	7.2	0.7	0.1	17,400	665	21,940	398
Hispanic[1]	15,705	6.9	14.6	29.7	25.5	11.4	6.5	3.3	1.1	0.9	18,297	1187	23,750	1,226
Educational Attainment														
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	3.9	9.0	21.9	21.0	15.4	10.4	12.4	3.7	2.4	26,421	226	33,438	243
Not a high school graduate	41,126	8.5	19.2	32.4	19.1	9.4	5.7	4.3	0.9	0.6	15,398	300	21,038	308
High school graduate, no college	58,438	2.8	7.7	22.8	25.3	16.4	10.0	11.0	2.5	1.3	25,509	303	31,149	320
1-3 years of college	38,337	2.4	4.6	16.7	19.6	18.8	12.7	17.1	5.4	2.8	32,619	405	39,272	585
4 or more years of college	29,339	1.3	2.8	12.2	16.9	17.5	15.0	20.3	7.6	6.5	39,449	701	47,744	774
Region														
Northeast	45,921	4.2	9.1	19.6	19.4	16.4	11.9	13.5	3.5	2.3	28,338	1011	34,227	892
Midwest	60,957	3.8	7.7	19.5	21.5	17.7	10.9	12.3	4.2	2.4	28,394	807	34,447	739
South	78,437	5.3	10.4	23.7	22.4	14.7	9.7	10.5	2.5	1.8	23,673	485	30,244	619
West	43,163	2.3	8.3	21.0	21.8	15.2	11.8	12.7	4.2	2.6	27,841	911	35,057	1,012
Type of Residence														
Inside metropolitan area	170,756	3.8	7.8	19.7	21.1	16.3	11.4	13.0	3.9	2.5	28,446	491	34,971	472
Inside central city	66,100	6.3	11.3	23.0	21.2	14.0	10.1	9.7	2.7	1.8	23,458	541	29,954	733
Outside central city	104,656	2.2	5.7	17.6	21.0	17.7	12.3	16.0	4.6	2.9	31,523	449	37,978	606
Outside metropolitan area	55,721	5.1	12.7	25.9	22.5	14.9	7.7	7.4	2.3	1.4	21,981	475	27,874	649
Family Size														
One person	28,291	12.1	24.2	32.8	18.4	7.7	3.2	2.3	0.6	0.8	12,606	453	18,445	928
Two persons	80,273	3.4	9.2	28.7	24.0	13.5	8.5	8.6	1.8	2.3	22,638	502	29,652	784
Three persons	41,321	3.8	6.5	18.7	20.6	18.3	13.4	13.6	3.0	2.0	30,133	802	34,400	773
Four persons	54,386	2.2	4.8	15.4	21.5	19.9	12.8	15.8	5.4	2.3	32,380	589	38,620	882
Five persons	29,892	2.1	5.2	16.3	21.9	18.4	12.0	16.0	4.7	3.4	31,885	829	38,351	1,052
Six persons or more	22,313	3.3	9.6	15.1	22.8	14.7	11.5	14.8	5.5	2.7	29,512	1347	36,585	1,314
INCOME YEAR 1986														
All persons	226,477	4.1	8.9	20.2	21.0	16.3	11.3	12.1	3.8	2.3	27,310	397	33,793	405
Sex														
Male	108,954	3.2	7.4	18.9	21.6	17.2	11.8	13.1	4.2	2.6	29,227	623	35,510	603
Female	117,523	4.8	10.3	21.4	20.5	15.4	10.9	11.2	3.4	2.1	25,650	502	32,202	544
Age														
Under 18 years	59,237	5.2	8.2	18.3	21.4	17.6	12.6	11.5	3.1	2.2	26,045	803	33,436	782
Under 6 years	18,123	5.5	8.3	21.2	24.2	18.3	11.3	8.0	1.8	1.4	25,137	1051	29,894	1,076
18 to 24 years	25,673	3.8	7.3	22.3	20.8	13.5	10.5	14.6	5.3	2.1	27,306	1193	35,006	1,196
25 to 44 years	71,918	3.0	5.8	17.7	22.7	18.9	13.1	12.1	3.4	2.3	30,280	484	35,105	684
45 to 64 years	43,888	3.1	7.8	17.7	19.4	15.4	11.2	16.2	5.7	3.4	30,976	791	38,648	1,080
65 years and over	25,761	6.6	22.5	34.0	18.2	7.6	4.4	4.1	1.7	1.0	14,500	619	21,498	915
75 years and over	9,655	9.3	28.4	35.4	12.6	5.2	2.9	2.8	2.1	1.3	11,992	691	19,514	1,617
Race and Hispanic Origin														
White	192,194	2.8	8.1	19.4	21.3	17.2	12.0	12.8	4.0	2.6	28,982	474	35,211	448
Black	26,954	12.6	15.2	25.8	20.2	11.0	6.1	7.6	1.5	0.1	17,822	569	22,594	423
Hispanic[1]	15,705	8.2	15.8	24.9	24.9	13.6	8.6	4.1	1.1	1.9	20,277	940	24,056	1,182
Educational Attainment														
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	3.7	9.1	20.9	20.9	15.8	10.9	12.3	4.0	2.3	27,053	240	33,823	246
Not a high school graduate	41,126	8.7	19.8	30.8	19.6	10.1	5.2	4.3	1.0	0.6	15,551	319	21,226	325
High school graduate, no college	58,438	2.7	7.6	22.3	24.8	17.2	10.4	11.1	2.8	1.3	26,067	322	31,530	359
1-3 years of college	38,337	1.8	5.2	16.4	19.6	18.7	13.5	15.8	5.2	2.7	32,962	410	39,415	574
4 or more years of college	29,339	1.1	2.5	10.2	16.4	17.3	16.2	21.3	8.4	6.5	41,161	489	48,310	751

Table 1. **Distribution of Persons, by Family Income: 1985 and 1986**—Continued

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Under $5,000	$5,000 to $9,999	$10,000 to $19,999	$20,000 to $29,999	$30,000 to $39,999	$40,000 to $49,999	$50,000 to $74,999	$75,000 to $99,999	$100,000 and over	Median income		Mean income	
											Value	Standard error	Value	Standard error
INCOME YEAR 1986—Con.														
Region														
Northeast	45,921	4.0	9.7	17.5	19.1	15.2	12.5	14.3	5.0	2.7	$29,816	$941	$36,505	$1,112
Midwest	60,957	3.6	7.5	18.7	21.6	17.6	12.3	12.6	3.5	2.6	29,097	839	34,703	703
South	76,437	5.6	9.4	23.5	21.6	15.5	9.6	10.5	2.5	1.7	24,248	530	30,582	619
West	43,163	2.0	9.2	19.4	21.2	17.1	11.7	11.9	5.2	2.4	28,819	995	35,311	955
Type of Residence														
Inside metropolitan area	170,756	3.7	8.2	18.4	20.2	16.5	12.4	13.5	4.5	2.6	29,621	510	35,758	495
Inside central city	66,100	5.8	11.9	21.6	20.5	14.5	10.6	9.3	3.8	1.7	24,199	597	31,291	863
Outside central city	104,656	2.3	5.9	16.4	20.1	17.7	13.4	16.2	4.9	3.1	32,345	479	38,580	568
Outside metropolitan area	55,721	5.2	11.0	25.8	23.3	15.7	8.0	7.7	1.7	1.5	22,459	483	27,772	617
Family Size														
One person	28,291	11.7	23.9	32.5	17.2	7.9	3.4	2.1	0.8	0.5	12,849	487	18,248	732
Two persons	50,273	3.3	10.3	28.0	23.1	14.8	7.7	8.4	2.4	2.0	22,673	525	29,655	798
Three persons	41,321	3.0	6.8	17.0	22.8	17.4	13.7	14.1	3.3	2.0	30,166	790	34,852	755
Four persons	54,386	2.1	4.6	13.3	20.3	20.4	14.7	15.8	5.5	3.3	33,879	645	40,607	1,033
Five persons	29,892	3.2	4.3	15.4	19.9	19.6	12.8	16.7	5.0	3.1	32,917	843	39,335	1,078
Six persons or more	22,313	4.1	7.3	16.3	21.1	14.0	14.8	14.4	5.8	2.2	30,689	1265	36,833	1,231

[1] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Year-to-Year Changes in Family Income Quintiles: 1985-86

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 1 or more quintiles	Same quintile	Increased 1 or more quintiles
All persons	226,477	17.8	66.5	15.8
Lowest fifth in 1985	45,295	(X)	81.6	18.4
Second fifth in 1985	45,296	15.2	62.1	22.7
Third fifth in 1985	45,296	22.8	55.3	21.9
Fourth fifth in 1985	45,295	26.2	57.0	16.8
Highest fifth in 1985	45,295	23.7	76.3	(X)
SEX				
Males	108,954	17.8	65.9	16.3
Lowest fifth in 1985	17,933	(X)	79.2	20.8
Second fifth in 1985	21,227	14.8	61.6	23.6
Third fifth in 1985	22,194	21.6	55.5	22.9
Fourth fifth in 1985	23,214	25.0	57.8	17.1
Highest fifth in 1985	24,386	22.9	77.1	(X)
Females	117,523	17.8	67.0	15.2
Lowest fifth in 1985	26,066	(X)	83.2	16.8
Second fifth in 1985	23,407	15.6	62.5	21.8
Third fifth in 1985	22,091	23.9	55.2	20.9
Fourth fifth in 1985	23,122	27.4	56.1	16.4
Highest fifth in 1985	22,837	24.5	75.5	(X)
AGE				
Under 18 years	59,237	16.5	65.7	17.7
Lowest fifth in 1985	11,838	(X)	81.3	18.7
Second fifth in 1985	10,931	15.7	56.7	27.5
Third fifth in 1985	12,316	20.5	55.9	23.6
Fourth fifth in 1985	13,063	23.2	58.6	18.2
Highest fifth in 1985	11,088	22.7	77.3	(X)
Under 6 years	18,123	17.9	63.0	19.1
Lowest fifth in 1985	3,822	(X)	79.9	20.1
Second fifth in 1985	3,964	14.6	57.0	28.5
Third fifth in 1985	4,244	22.9	53.8	23.4
Fourth fifth in 1985	3,669	26.4	58.1	15.5
Highest fifth in 1985	2,424	30.1	69.9	(X)
18 to 24 years	25,673	20.4	60.9	18.7
Lowest fifth in 1985	4,756	(X)	65.5	34.5
Second fifth in 1985	5,323	16.9	56.6	26.5
Third fifth in 1985	4,180	24.7	51.6	23.7
Fourth fifth in 1985	4,467	30.8	52.0	17.2
Highest fifth in 1985	6,946	27.7	72.3	(X)
25 to 44 years	71,918	17.7	63.9	18.4
Lowest fifth in 1985	10,519	(X)	74.2	25.8
Second fifth in 1985	13,517	12.4	61.8	25.8
Third fifth in 1985	16,267	20.2	55.6	24.3
Fourth fifth in 1985	17,500	25.0	57.5	17.5
Highest fifth in 1985	14,116	24.0	76.0	(X)
45 to 64 years	43,888	19.0	69.1	11.8
Lowest fifth in 1985	6,546	(X)	87.3	12.7
Second fifth in 1985	7,762	15.5	65.0	19.5
Third fifth in 1985	7,881	25.6	55.7	18.7
Fourth fifth in 1985	8,760	26.7	57.6	15.7
Highest fifth in 1985	12,939	21.6	78.4	(X)
65 years and over	25,761	16.1	76.2	7.7
Lowest fifth in 1985	10,340	(X)	93.2	6.8
Second fifth in 1985	7,101	18.3	71.6	10.0
Third fifth in 1985	3,641	33.6	55.9	10.4
Fourth fifth in 1985	2,545	40.4	52.1	7.6
Highest fifth in 1985	2,135	27.3	72.7	(X)
75 years and over	9,655	14.3	78.4	7.3
Lowest fifth in 1985	4,972	(X)	93.2	6.8
Second fifth in 1985	2,333	24.3	66.9	8.9
Third fifth in 1985	993	39.7	50.6	9.7
Fourth fifth in 1985	627	36.8	53.3	9.9
Highest fifth in 1985	731	25.6	74.4	(X)
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN				
White	192,194	18.3	66.0	15.7
Lowest fifth in 1985	32,122	(X)	81.2	18.8
Second fifth in 1985	37,391	14.2	62.3	23.5
Third fifth in 1985	38,111	22.2	56.1	21.6
Fourth fifth in 1985	41,967	26.5	56.7	16.7
Highest fifth in 1985	42,603	24.1	75.9	(X)

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 1 or more quintiles	Same quintile	Increased 1 or more quintiles
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN—Con.				
Black	26,954	14.4	69.6	16.0
Lowest fifth in 1985	10,260	(X)	83.6	16.4
Second fifth in 1985	5,918	21.5	62.2	16.3
Third fifth in 1985	5,011	25.2	51.4	23.3
Fourth fifth in 1985	3,176	26.1	58.2	15.7
Highest fifth in 1985	2,590	20.1	79.8	(X)
Hispanic[1]	15,705	18.0	66.4	15.7
Lowest fifth in 1985	4,741	(X)	85.7	14.3
Second fifth in 1985	4,332	19.0	56.8	24.2
Third fifth in 1985	3,510	27.7	54.8	17.5
Fourth fifth in 1985	1,811	36.8	56.9	6.4
Highest fifth in 1985	1,310	27.9	72.2	(X)
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT[2]				
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	18.2	66.7	15.1
Lowest fifth in 1985	32,161	(X)	81.7	18.3
Second fifth in 1985	33,703	15.1	63.8	21.1
Third fifth in 1985	31,969	23.6	55.1	21.2
Fourth fifth in 1985	33,272	27.4	56.4	16.2
Highest fifth in 1985	36,135	24.0	76.0	(X)
Not a high school graduate	41,126	16.2	72.1	11.7
Lowest fifth in 1985	16,132	(X)	88.8	11.2
Second fifth in 1985	10,608	18.9	66.0	15.1
Third fifth in 1985	6,618	28.8	55.7	15.5
Fourth fifth in 1985	4,577	37.1	54.2	8.7
Highest fifth in 1985	3,192	33.0	67.0	(X)
High school graduate, no college	58,438	19.9	64.4	15.7
Lowest fifth in 1985	9,776	(X)	78.3	21.7
Second fifth in 1985	13,054	13.6	64.0	22.4
Third fifth in 1985	13,256	25.0	56.7	18.3
Fourth fifth in 1985	12,068	31.2	54.7	14.1
Highest fifth in 1985	10,283	27.0	73.0	(X)
1-3 years of college	38,337	20.1	63.4	16.5
Lowest fifth in 1985	4,373	(X)	71.3	28.7
Second fifth in 1985	6,190	13.2	63.0	23.8
Third fifth in 1985	7,479	22.1	51.1	26.7
Fourth fifth in 1985	9,006	25.6	56.8	17.6
Highest fifth in 1985	11,289	25.9	74.1	(X)
4 or more years of college	29,339	15.1	68.2	16.6
Lowest fifth in 1985	1,680	(X)	62.8	37.3
Second fifth in 1985	3,850	12.5	58.3	29.2
Third fifth in 1985	4,615	14.6	56.3	29.0
Fourth fifth in 1985	7,622	17.8	59.7	22.5
Highest fifth in 1985	11,372	17.0	83.0	(X)
REGION				
Northeast	45,921	15.4	68.4	16.3
Lowest fifth in 1985	8,631	(X)	85.8	14.2
Second fifth in 1985	8,808	13.4	61.2	25.3
Third fifth in 1985	7,748	21.0	54.6	24.5
Fourth fifth in 1985	10,223	22.4	56.9	20.7
Highest fifth in 1985	10,510	18.7	81.3	(X)
Midwest	60,957	17.8	65.8	16.4
Lowest fifth in 1985	10,695	(X)	79.4	20.6
Second fifth in 1985	11,160	13.2	62.1	24.7
Third fifth in 1985	12,379	20.4	56.0	23.6
Fourth fifth in 1985	13,360	25.9	58.1	16.0
Highest fifth in 1985	13,363	25.2	74.8	(X)
South	76,437	18.5	66.7	14.8
Lowest fifth in 1985	17,384	(X)	82.0	18.0
Second fifth in 1985	16,418	18.8	63.7	19.5
Third fifth in 1985	15,564	25.8	54.3	19.8
Fourth fifth in 1985	13,739	30.1	56.2	13.8
Highest fifth in 1985	13,332	24.3	75.7	(X)
West	43,163	19.0	65.0	16.0
Lowest fifth in 1985	7,290	(X)	78.8	21.2
Second fifth in 1985	8,248	18.8	59.7	23.5
Third fifth in 1985	8,593	22.2	56.9	20.9
Fourth fifth in 1985	9,014	25.2	56.7	18.1
Highest fifth in 1985	10,019	26.2	73.8	(X)

Table 2. Year-to-Year Changes in Family Income Quintiles: 1985-86—Continued

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 1 or more quintiles	Same quintile	Increased 1 or more quintiles
TYPE OF RESIDENCE				
Inside metropolitan area	170,756	17.8	66.3	16.0
Lowest fifth in 1985	29,914	(X)	81.5	18.5
Second fifth in 1985	31,399	15.5	60.8	23.7
Third fifth in 1985	33,100	21.9	54.8	23.3
Fourth fifth in 1985	36,483	25.5	56.3	18.2
Highest fifth in 1985	39,860	22.3	77.7	(X)
Inside central city	66,100	17.6	65.6	16.8
Lowest fifth in 1985	16,415	(X)	81.5	18.6
Second fifth in 1985	13,595	17.7	58.7	23.5
Third fifth in 1985	12,442	23.6	53.9	22.4
Fourth fifth in 1985	12,558	27.5	56.2	16.3
Highest fifth in 1985	11,090	25.7	74.3	(X)
Outside central city	104,656	17.8	66.7	15.5
Lowest fifth in 1985	13,498	(X)	81.6	18.4
Second fifth in 1985	17,803	13.8	62.4	23.8
Third fifth in 1985	20,658	20.8	55.4	23.8
Fourth fifth in 1985	23,926	24.4	56.4	19.2
Highest fifth in 1985	28,771	21.0	79.0	(X)
Outside metropolitan area	55,721	17.8	67.1	15.1
Lowest fifth in 1985	14,086	(X)	81.7	18.3
Second fifth in 1985	13,235	14.6	65.1	20.3
Third fifth in 1985	11,185	25.4	56.9	17.7
Fourth fifth in 1985	9,852	29.0	59.4	11.6
Highest fifth in 1985	7,363	31.2	68.8	(X)
FAMILY SIZE				
One person	26,291	15.1	70.6	14.3
Lowest fifth in 1985	13,445	(X)	85.6	14.4
Second fifth in 1985	7,238	22.0	64.8	13.2
Third fifth in 1985	3,968	29.1	49.4	21.5
Fourth fifth in 1985	2,395	38.9	48.5	12.6
Highest fifth in 1985	1,245	48.3	51.7	(X)
FAMILY SIZE—Con.				
Two persons	50,273	19.7	67.8	12.6
Lowest fifth in 1985	10,544	(X)	84.8	15.2
Second fifth in 1985	12,693	15.6	70.4	14.0
Third fifth in 1985	10,940	27.9	55.9	16.2
Fourth fifth in 1985	8,377	31.9	54.3	13.8
Highest fifth in 1985	7,719	28.4	71.6	(X)
Three persons	41,321	19.1	65.8	15.1
Lowest fifth in 1985	6,575	(X)	78.7	21.3
Second fifth in 1985	7,075	12.5	59.8	27.7
Third fifth in 1985	7,980	22.8	58.1	19.1
Fourth fifth in 1985	10,162	26.1	58.6	13.4
Highest fifth in 1985	9,530	24.5	75.5	(X)
Four persons	54,386	17.5	63.1	19.4
Lowest fifth in 1985	6,182	(X)	72.0	28.0
Second fifth in 1985	8,353	13.9	53.1	32.9
Third fifth in 1985	11,470	17.2	54.9	27.9
Fourth fifth in 1985	13,662	22.7	56.2	21.1
Highest fifth in 1985	14,719	22.2	77.8	(X)
Five persons	29,892	17.2	65.2	17.5
Lowest fifth in 1985	3,348	(X)	74.4	25.6
Second fifth in 1985	5,300	9.7	58.8	31.5
Third fifth in 1985	6,131	22.5	54.4	23.1
Fourth fifth in 1985	6,801	23.5	57.5	19.0
Highest fifth in 1985	8,313	20.1	79.9	(X)
Six persons or more	22,313	15.7	69.5	14.8
Lowest fifth in 1985	3,906	(X)	85.3	14.7
Second fifth in 1985	3,976	16.8	57.7	25.5
Third fifth in 1985	3,797	18.4	57.2	24.3
Fourth fifth in 1985	4,939	20.4	63.8	15.8
Highest fifth in 1985	5,696	19.9	80.1	(X)

X Not applicable.
[1] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2] Restricted to persons 16 years old and over.

Table 3. **Distribution of Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985 and 1986**

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Distribution of income-to-poverty ratios				Mean income-to-poverty ratio	
		Under 1.00	1.00 to 2.99	3.00 to 4.99	5.00 or more	Value	Standard error
INCOME YEAR 1985							
All persons	226,477	10.4	43.2	28.3	18.1	3.43	.04
Sex							
Male	108,954	9.0	41.9	29.2	19.8	3.60	.07
Female	117,523	11.7	44.3	27.5	16.5	3.28	.05
Age							
Under 18 years	59,237	17.1	49.6	23.7	9.6	2.72	.06
Under 6 years	18,123	17.7	53.0	21.9	7.4	2.52	.09
18 to 24 years	25,673	10.5	41.4	29.6	18.5	3.35	.10
25 to 44 years	71,918	8.1	41.2	31.9	18.8	3.55	.07
45 to 64 years	43,888	6.1	31.9	31.5	30.5	4.37	.12
65 years and over	25,761	8.9	54.7	22.4	14.0	3.25	.18
75 years and over	9,655	11.4	61.6	15.8	11.2	3.03	.38
Race and Hispanic Origin							
White	192,194	7.7	42.4	29.9	19.9	3.63	.05
Black	26,954	27.9	50.1	16.6	5.5	2.10	.04
Hispanic[1]	15,705	23.5	56.3	14.8	5.5	2.11	.09
Educational Attainment							
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	8.1	40.9	30.0	21.1	3.69	.03
Not a high school graduate	41,126	18.2	55.9	19.7	6.2	2.36	.03
High school graduate, no college	58,438	6.5	44.6	32.0	16.9	3.40	.04
1-3 years of college	38,337	4.2	34.8	34.1	26.9	4.17	.06
4 or more years of college	29,339	2.0	20.5	34.9	42.6	5.48	.09
Region							
Northeast	45,921	10.1	39.5	30.9	19.5	3.56	.10
Midwest	60,957	9.3	42.1	30.0	18.6	3.51	.07
South	76,437	12.7	46.3	26.0	15.1	3.16	.07
West	43,163	8.3	43.1	27.4	21.2	3.67	.12
Type of Residence							
Inside metropolitan area	170,756	9.1	41.0	29.8	20.1	3.62	.05
Inside central city	66,100	14.2	43.6	26.0	16.2	3.20	.08
Outside central city	104,656	5.9	39.4	32.2	22.5	3.88	.07
Outside metropolitan area	55,721	14.5	49.7	23.8	12.0	2.87	.07
Mobility Status							
Between 1985 and 1986:							
Same house	171,326	9.3	42.9	28.7	19.1	3.53	.05
Different house	55,151	13.8	44.0	27.3	14.9	3.12	.08
Same state	38,637	14.7	42.9	28.1	14.4	3.10	.09
Different state	16,514	11.6	46.6	25.5	16.3	3.17	.15
Program Participation							
No change in participation	216,960	9.8	42.3	29.1	18.7	3.50	.04
Participated both years	25,134	59.6	36.5	3.1	0.8	1.08	.04
Did not participate both years	191,826	3.3	43.1	32.5	21.1	3.82	.05
Change in participation	9,517	23.5	62.7	9.9	3.8	1.89	.10
Participant to nonparticipant	5,570	26.8	61.0	9.1	3.2	1.79	.13
Nonparticipant to participant	3,947	19.0	65.1	11.1	4.8	2.03	.14
Family Size							
Persons in family	194,444	10.0	42.5	28.9	18.6	3.48	.04
No change in family size	161,444	9.6	42.9	28.6	18.9	3.52	.05
Two persons	43,815	6.6	38.3	29.4	25.7	4.13	.12
Three persons	33,573	9.4	35.6	30.3	24.7	3.82	.10
Four persons	44,408	8.1	43.2	31.3	17.4	3.51	.09
Five persons or more	39,648	14.8	53.8	23.3	8.1	2.61	.06
Change in family size	33,000	11.6	40.5	30.5	17.3	3.28	.08
Two persons in 1985, more in 1986	4,322	8.1	34.2	35.1	22.7	3.68	.22
Three persons in 1985, more in 1986	5,038	7.3	33.3	38.0	21.4	3.77	.23
Four persons in 1985, more in 1986	3,462	14.6	57.5	23.8	4.0	2.36	.15
Five persons or more in 1985, more in 1986	3,188	33.1	48.4	15.7	2.9	1.81	.15
Three persons in 1985, two persons in 1986	3,078	6.4	30.4	29.7	33.6	4.32	.36
Four persons in 1985, less in 1986	5,127	4.0	34.7	38.2	23.2	3.89	.21
Five persons or more in 1985, less in 1986	8,785	13.2	45.1	27.9	13.8	2.96	.14

Table 3. **Distribution of Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985 and 1986**—Continued

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Distribution of income-to-poverty ratios				Mean income-to-poverty ratio	
		Under 1.00	1.00 to 2.99	3.00 to 4.99	5.00 or more	Value	Standard error
INCOME YEAR 1985—Con.							
Family Status							
No change in family status	214,698	10.3	43.0	28.4	18.3	3.45	.04
Family member entire period	189,868	9.7	42.4	29.1	18.9	3.50	.04
Married-couple family	159,687	5.5	41.9	31.4	21.2	3.77	.05
Other family type	30,182	32.1	44.9	16.6	6.4	2.11	.07
Unrelated individual	24,830	14.8	48.1	23.5	13.5	3.07	.18
Change in family status	11,779	12.6	45.5	26.7	15.2	3.07	.13
From married couple to:							
Other family type	2,711	17.3	48.2	27.1	7.4	2.53	.18
Unrelated individual	2,599	4.3	35.8	33.9	26.0	3.96	.30
From other family type to:							
Married-couple	1,932	23.5	44.8	21.7	10.1	2.43	.25
Unrelated individual	1,500	4.6	59.0	20.9	15.5	3.05	.34
From unrelated individual to:							
Married-couple	2,222	8.9	42.7	28.6	19.8	3.54	.38
Other family type	814	22.7	51.7	20.4	5.8	2.26	.31
Family member to:							
Unrelated individual, total	4,099	4.4	44.3	29.1	22.2	3.63	.23
Unrelated individual to:							
Family member, total	3,036	12.5	45.1	26.4	16.0	3.19	.30
Marital Status							
Both sexes, 18 years and over	167,240	8.1	40.9	30.0	21.1	3.69	.03
No change in marital status	160,456	8.0	40.7	30.0	21.3	3.71	.03
Married	101,007	4.4	39.3	32.3	24.0	3.99	.04
Widowed	11,788	16.1	58.0	16.8	9.1	2.46	.07
Divorced	10,889	16.6	44.5	24.9	14.1	3.23	.18
Separated	2,720	36.4	46.3	12.9	4.4	1.79	.10
Never married	34,052	10.7	37.2	30.8	21.3	3.59	.06
Change in marital status	6,784	9.8	44.2	29.6	16.4	3.25	.09
Status in 1985:							
Married	2,177	9.5	48.9	30.7	10.9	3.01	.15
Divorced	966	8.0	45.7	32.1	14.2	3.57	.36
Separated	1,180	18.4	53.5	17.3	10.8	2.66	.19
Never married	2,361	6.2	34.2	34.5	25.2	3.67	.15
Status in 1986:							
Married	3,644	8.1	38.7	32.2	21.0	3.53	.14
Widowed	611	13.4	59.7	18.0	8.8	2.47	.21
Divorced	1,546	10.1	50.8	27.4	11.6	3.08	.18
Separated	982	13.6	44.5	30.5	11.4	2.95	.23
Males, 18 years and over	78,733	5.8	38.9	31.5	23.7	3.95	.05
No change in marital status	75,584	5.9	38.9	31.4	23.8	3.96	.05
Married	50,965	4.4	39.4	32.3	23.9	3.99	.05
Widowed	1,367	8.3	57.5	18.4	15.7	3.18	.34
Divorced	4,064	10.4	35.3	30.2	24.2	4.47	.45
Separated	827	19.0	50.9	18.4	11.7	2.51	.25
Never married	18,362	8.2	36.4	30.9	24.5	3.87	.09
Change in marital status	3,148	5.0	38.6	33.8	22.6	3.78	.16
Status in 1985:							
Married	963	6.6	46.4	33.4	13.4	3.30	.26
Divorced	531	2.6	33.3	39.9	24.1	4.67	.59
Separated	412	10.7	44.4	19.9	25.2	3.57	.41
Never married	1,190	2.1	31.3	37.7	28.8	3.91	.19
Status in 1986:							
Married	1,857	3.2	33.6	36.4	26.8	4.06	.22
Widowed	178	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	693	6.8	41.1	31.3	20.6	3.69	.32
Separated	421	10.2	39.2	33.7	16.9	3.40	.44
Females, 18 years and over	88,507	10.0	42.6	28.6	18.8	3.45	.03
No change in marital status	84,872	9.9	42.3	28.7	19.1	3.48	.03
Married	50,042	4.5	39.2	32.3	24.0	3.99	.05
Widowed	10,421	17.1	58.1	16.6	8.2	2.37	.06
Divorced	6,825	20.2	50.0	21.7	8.0	2.48	.09
Separated	1,893	44.0	44.3	10.5	1.2	1.48	.09
Never married	15,690	13.6	38.2	30.6	17.6	3.28	.06

Table 3. **Distribution of Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985 and 1986**—Continued

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Distribution of income-to-poverty ratios				Mean income-to-poverty ratio	
		Under 1.00	1.00 to 2.99	3.00 to 4.99	5.00 or more	Value	Standard error
INCOME YEAR 1985—Con.							
Change in marital status	3,635	14.0	49.1	25.9	11.0	2.79	.10
Status in 1985:							
Married	1,214	11.7	50.7	28.6	8.9	2.79	.16
Divorced	435	14.5	60.7	22.5	2.1	2.23	.19
Separated	768	22.7	58.5	16.0	3.0	2.18	.17
Never married	1,171	10.3	37.1	31.2	21.4	3.42	.22
Status in 1986:							
Married	1,787	13.2	43.9	27.8	15.1	2.99	.16
Widowed	433	17.1	52.2	18.5	12.5	2.61	.27
Divorced	854	12.8	58.7	24.1	4.3	2.59	.19
Separated	561	16.2	48.5	28.2	7.1	2.61	.22
Household Relationship							
No change in household relationship	216,194	10.4	43.1	28.3	18.2	3.45	.04
Householder	83,446	9.8	42.6	28.3	19.3	3.56	.08
Spouse	48,977	4.2	39.0	32.4	24.4	4.02	.10
Child	74,114	14.2	45.5	26.4	13.9	3.05	.06
Other relative	6,127	13.2	49.9	25.2	11.6	2.77	.17
Nonrelative	3,530	25.5	48.5	19.3	6.7	2.17	.19
Change in household relationship	10,283	10.7	44.6	28.4	16.3	3.15	.13
From householder to:							
Spouse	517	9.9	62.5	23.8	3.9	2.43	.45
Child	435	14.0	60.7	18.9	6.2	2.49	.46
From spouse to:							
Householder	1,453	11.1	49.1	28.7	11.0	2.95	.31
Child	90	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
From child to:							
Householder	2,426	1.4	30.6	39.7	28.2	4.25	.31
Spouse	460	2.0	32.2	31.7	33.9	4.01	.67
Work Experience							
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	8.1	40.9	30.0	21.1	3.69	.03
No change between 1985 and 1986	136,018	7.7	40.3	30.2	21.8	3.76	.03
Worked:							
Year-round, full-time	60,119	1.2	30.5	37.7	30.6	4.59	.05
Not year-round, full-time	35,214	9.0	45.0	28.6	17.3	3.39	.06
Did not work	40,685	16.1	50.7	20.6	12.6	2.87	.05
Change between 1985 and 1986	31,222	9.7	43.4	28.8	18.1	3.35	.05
Year-round, full-time to not year-round, full-time	9,640	3.2	40.8	33.1	22.9	3.77	.09
Not year-round, full time to:							
Year-round, full-time	11,451	6.7	44.2	31.9	17.2	3.40	.07
Did not work	5,907	13.8	44.9	23.9	17.4	3.14	.11
Did not work to:							
Not year-round, full-time	4,149	27.3	45.0	16.9	10.8	2.57	.17
Number of Workers							
No change in number of workers	174,774	10.8	43.0	28.6	17.6	3.44	.05
None	33,808	34.3	46.4	12.5	6.8	2.02	.07
One worker	66,506	9.5	51.0	25.4	14.1	3.26	.10
Two workers	61,755	1.5	36.8	36.9	24.7	4.19	.08
Three workers or more	12,706	-	21.9	47.3	30.7	4.52	.13
Change in number of workers	51,703	9.2	43.8	27.4	19.6	3.42	.07
None in 1985, more in 1986	4,092	54.6	38.1	3.5	3.7	1.45	.23
One worker in 1985, more in 1986	12,535	7.9	57.3	22.4	12.4	2.95	.13
Two workers in 1985, more in 1986	4,096	-	41.1	35.0	23.9	3.89	.25
Three workers or more in 1985, more in 1986	1,890	-	21.1	49.7	29.2	4.11	.24
One worker in 1985, none in 1986	5,658	19.2	52.5	16.9	11.4	2.56	.20
Two workers in 1985, less in 1986	13,109	2.5	48.2	28.5	20.8	3.67	.16
Three workers or more in 1985, less in 1986	10,323	1.2	24.4	40.1	34.4	4.60	.16

Table 3. **Distribution of Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985 and 1986**—Continued

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Distribution of income-to-poverty ratios				Mean income-to-poverty ratio	
		Under 1.00	1.00 to 2.99	3.00 to 4.99	5.00 or more	Value	Standard error
INCOME YEAR 1986							
All persons	226,477	10.3	41.9	28.8	18.9	3.53	.04
Sex							
Male	108,954	9.0	40.3	29.9	20.8	3.70	.06
Female	117,523	11.5	43.5	27.8	17.2	3.37	.06
Age							
Under 18 years	59,237	17.1	46.6	25.7	10.6	2.84	.07
Under 6 years	18,123	17.6	51.3	23.4	7.7	2.58	.10
18 to 24 years	25,673	9.1	42.0	30.0	18.9	3.45	.10
25 to 44 years	71,918	7.9	39.7	32.3	20.1	3.69	.07
45 to 64 years	43,888	6.6	31.8	30.5	31.2	4.47	.12
65 years and over	25,761	9.0	54.9	22.4	13.8	3.16	.13
75 years and over	9,655	11.1	61.0	16.9	11.1	2.90	.23
Race and Hispanic origin							
White	192,194	7.6	41.4	30.3	20.8	3.72	.05
Black	26,954	27.3	47.7	18.9	6.1	2.18	.04
Hispanic[1]	15,705	23.9	54.9	14.1	7.0	2.21	.10
Educational Attainment							
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	7.9	40.3	29.9	21.9	3.78	.03
Not a high school graduate	41,126	18.1	56.0	19.6	6.4	2.41	.04
High school graduate, no college	58,438	6.5	44.6	31.7	17.3	3.48	.04
1-3 years of college	38,337	3.9	33.6	35.0	27.5	4.23	.06
4 or more years of college	29,339	1.7	18.5	34.5	45.3	5.68	.09
Region							
Northeast	45,921	10.7	35.6	31.8	22.0	3.82	.12
Midwest	60,957	8.8	41.7	30.5	19.0	3.58	.07
South	76,437	12.2	45.9	26.2	15.8	3.21	.07
West	43,163	8.8	42.2	28.0	21.0	3.72	.10
Type of Residence							
Inside metropolitan area	170,756	9.1	39.3	30.2	21.3	3.73	.05
Inside central city	66,100	13.8	42.1	27.2	16.9	3.35	.09
Outside central city	104,656	6.1	37.6	32.1	24.1	3.97	.06
Outside metropolitan area	55,721	13.9	50.0	24.6	11.5	2.92	.07
Mobility Status							
Between 1985 and 1986:							
Same house	171,326	9.4	41.1	29.4	20.1	3.63	.05
Different house	55,151	13.1	44.6	27.0	15.3	3.23	.09
Same state	38,637	14.1	43.3	27.6	15.1	3.21	.11
Different state	16,514	10.7	47.6	25.7	16.0	3.28	.15
Program Participation							
No change in participation	216,960	9.7	41.0	29.7	19.6	3.60	.04
Participated both years	25,134	59.0	37.2	3.0	0.9	1.11	.05
Did not participate both years	191,826	3.3	41.5	33.2	22.1	3.93	.05
Change in participation	9,517	23.0	64.3	9.5	3.2	1.89	.09
Participant to nonparticipant	5,570	15.0	70.5	10.7	3.8	2.02	.12
Nonparticipant to participant	3,947	34.4	55.5	7.8	2.4	1.71	.14
Family Size							
Persons in family	194,444	9.8	41.2	29.7	19.3	3.59	.05
No change in family size	161,444	9.2	40.9	30.0	19.9	3.66	.05
Two persons	43,815	6.7	38.4	29.9	24.9	4.16	.12
Three persons	33,573	8.3	34.5	30.6	26.6	3.96	.10
Four persons	44,408	7.8	38.3	34.6	19.3	3.76	.11
Five persons or more	39,648	14.3	51.7	24.4	9.5	2.74	.07
Change in family size	33,000	12.6	42.7	28.3	16.4	3.26	.09
Two persons in 1985, more in 1986	4,322	5.5	41.1	34.3	19.0	3.53	.23
Three persons in 1985, more in 1986	5,038	8.0	41.4	33.4	17.2	3.55	.25
Four persons in 1985, more in 1986	3,462	16.8	57.9	22.2	3.2	2.29	.15
Five persons or more in 1985, more in 1986	3,188	26.3	52.4	19.4	2.0	1.92	.15
Three persons in 1985, two persons in 1986	3,078	9.5	37.6	27.0	26.0	4.10	.41
Four persons in 1985, less in 1986	5,127	6.4	34.7	31.2	27.6	4.15	.27
Five persons or more in 1985, less in 1986	8,785	16.7	41.3	26.9	15.1	3.00	.15

Table 3. **Distribution of Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985 and 1986**—Continued

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Distribution of income-to-poverty ratios				Mean income-to-poverty ratio	
		Under 1.00	1.00 to 2.99	3.00 to 4.99	5.00 or more	Value	Standard error
INCOME YEAR 1986—Con.							
Family Status							
No change in family status	214,696	10.2	41.7	29.0	19.1	3.56	.04
Family member entire period	189,868	9.6	40.9	29.9	19.7	3.62	.05
Married-couple family	159,687	5.8	40.0	32.3	21.9	3.88	.05
Other family type	30,182	29.8	45.8	17.0	7.5	2.24	.08
Unrelated individual	24,830	14.6	47.5	22.6	15.2	3.09	.14
Change in family status	11,779	12.8	47.3	25.1	14.8	3.00	.13
From married couple to:							
Other family type	2,711	24.7	55.1	18.2	2.0	2.07	.17
Unrelated individual	2,599	12.0	46.3	27.9	13.8	2.95	.24
From other family type to:							
Married-couple	1,932	10.2	49.0	28.8	12.1	2.95	.29
Unrelated individual	1,500	12.0	58.7	22.8	6.5	2.54	.30
From unrelated individual to:							
Married-couple	2,222	1.8	33.0	24.6	40.5	4.57	.41
Other family type	814	13.4	38.8	36.4	11.4	3.01	.42
Family member to:							
Unrelated individual, total	4,099	12.0	50.8	26.1	11.1	2.80	.19
Unrelated individual to:							
Family member, total	3,036	4.9	34.6	27.7	32.7	4.15	.33
Marital Status							
Both sexes, 18 years and over	167,240	7.9	40.3	29.9	21.9	3.78	.03
No change in marital status	160,456	7.9	40.1	30.0	22.0	3.79	.03
Married	101,007	4.6	38.2	32.7	24.5	4.10	.04
Widowed	11,788	16.4	57.8	16.8	9.1	2.47	.06
Divorced	10,889	17.6	45.0	21.9	15.4	3.16	.12
Separated	2,720	33.6	47.9	12.5	6.0	1.95	.12
Never married	34,052	9.4	37.7	30.7	22.3	3.69	.05
Change in marital status	6,784	8.9	43.8	27.7	19.6	3.43	.10
Status in 1985:							
Married	2,177	13.7	50.3	28.2	7.8	2.81	.15
Divorced	966	1.7	43.0	23.6	31.8	3.93	.32
Separated	1,180	12.4	54.8	22.5	10.3	2.82	.20
Never married	2,361	5.7	32.5	31.1	30.6	4.11	.18
Status in 1986:							
Married	3,644	4.5	38.2	28.5	28.9	3.95	.15
Widowed	611	15.4	64.0	19.1	1.5	2.19	.19
Divorced	1,546	11.7	47.1	28.7	12.5	3.07	.18
Separated	982	17.0	47.0	28.4	7.5	2.82	.25
Males, 18 years and over	78,733	5.9	38.0	31.5	24.6	4.03	.04
No change in marital status	75,584	5.9	38.0	31.6	24.6	4.04	.04
Married	50,965	4.6	38.3	32.7	24.4	4.10	.05
Widowed	1,367	9.7	56.3	16.8	17.2	3.04	.24
Divorced	4,064	12.2	36.1	26.9	24.8	4.19	.27
Separated	827	21.5	46.4	17.3	14.9	2.68	.27
Never married	18,362	7.4	35.6	31.0	25.9	3.96	.08
Change in marital status	3,148	5.2	39.2	29.1	26.6	3.93	.16
Status in 1985:							
Married	963	7.5	41.3	36.6	14.6	3.55	.28
Widowed	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	531	-	40.3	22.6	37.1	4.30	.50
Separated	412	9.0	51.5	17.7	21.8	3.63	.45
Never married	1,190	3.8	32.3	29.7	34.3	4.24	.24
Status in 1986:							
Married	1,857	3.6	36.5	26.9	33.0	4.14	.22
Widowed	178	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	693	7.4	39.1	29.0	24.5	3.97	.34
Separated	421	6.9	36.8	43.7	12.6	3.73	.48
Females, 18 years and over	88,507	9.7	42.3	28.6	19.4	3.55	.03
No change in marital status	84,872	9.6	42.1	28.7	19.6	3.57	.04
Married	50,042	4.7	38.0	32.7	24.6	4.09	.05
Widowed	10,421	17.2	58.0	16.8	8.0	2.39	.06
Divorced	6,825	20.8	50.4	18.9	9.9	2.55	.09
Separated	1,893	38.9	48.5	10.4	2.1	1.64	.12
Never married	15,690	11.6	40.0	30.3	18.1	3.36	.07

Table 3. **Distribution of Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985 and 1986**—Continued

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Distribution of income-to-poverty ratios				Mean income-to-poverty ratio	
		Under 1.00	1.00 to 2.99	3.00 to 4.99	5.00 or more	Value	Standard error
INCOME YEAR—1986—Con.							
Change in marital status	3,635	12.2	47.8	26.5	13.6	2.99	.12
Status in 1985:							
Married	1,214	18.7	57.3	21.5	2.5	2.23	.14
Widowed	48	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	435	3.7	46.2	24.6	25.3	3.48	.33
Separated	768	14.2	56.6	25.0	4.2	2.39	.16
Never married	1,171	7.7	32.8	32.6	26.9	3.97	.27
Status in 1986:							
Married	1,787	5.4	39.9	30.1	24.7	3.76	.20
Widowed	433	17.8	60.0	20.1	2.1	2.23	.25
Divorced	854	15.2	53.5	28.3	2.8	2.34	.14
Separated	561	24.6	54.7	17.1	3.7	2.13	.22
Household Relationship							
No change in household relationship	216,194	10.2	41.7	28.9	19.2	3.56	.04
Householder	83,446	9.5	41.8	28.5	20.2	3.64	.08
Spouse	48,977	4.4	38.0	32.8	24.8	4.13	.10
Child	74,114	13.8	43.2	27.7	15.3	3.19	.06
Other relative	6,127	12.0	51.1	24.3	12.6	2.90	.20
Nonrelative	3,530	28.2	43.9	19.1	8.8	2.35	.23
Change in household relationship	10,283	12.9	46.4	27.2	13.5	2.94	.12
From householder to:							
Spouse	517	10.3	36.2	39.8	13.9	3.20	.51
Child	435	3.4	41.4	43.9	11.5	3.36	.47
From spouse to:							
Householder	1,453	17.6	51.8	23.2	7.4	2.49	.27
Child	90	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
From child to:							
Householder	2,426	11.7	44.8	31.4	12.1	2.97	.24
Spouse	460	10.7	28.0	30.2	31.1	3.83	.66
Work Experience							
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	7.9	40.3	29.9	21.9	3.78	.03
No change between 1985 and 1986	136,018	7.6	39.5	30.1	22.8	3.86	.03
Worked:							
Year-round, full-time	60,119	1.3	28.4	37.2	33.1	4.76	.05
Not year-round, full-time	35,214	8.8	45.2	28.9	17.1	3.43	.05
Did not work	40,685	15.8	51.1	20.5	12.6	2.89	.05
Change between 1985 and 1986	31,222	9.3	43.5	29.5	17.7	3.42	.05
Year-round, full-time to:							
Not year-round, full-time	9,640	7.1	46.1	30.2	16.6	3.46	.09
Not year-round, full time to:							
Year-round, full-time	11,451	2.4	38.4	36.5	22.7	3.86	.07
Did not work	5,907	19.6	44.5	23.0	12.9	2.84	.11
Did not work to:							
Not year-round, full-time	4,149	18.9	49.8	17.9	13.4	2.93	.18
Number of Workers							
No change in number of workers	174,774	10.4	41.0	29.8	18.8	3.56	.05
None	33,808	33.3	46.9	13.4	6.4	2.04	.07
One worker	66,506	9.1	49.2	26.7	15.0	3.32	.08
Two workers	61,755	1.5	33.6	38.9	26.1	4.39	.09
Three workers or more	12,706	-	18.7	45.2	36.1	4.81	.13
Change in number of workers	51,703	9.9	45.1	25.6	19.4	3.43	.08
None in 1985, more in 1986	4,092	28.2	56.4	7.8	7.5	1.99	.23
One worker in 1985, more in 1986	12,535	3.8	50.3	25.4	20.4	3.54	.14
Two workers in 1985, more in 1986	4,096	-	35.9	32.5	31.5	4.42	.23
Three workers or more in 1985, more in 1986	1,890	-	21.3	49.2	29.5	4.56	.39
One worker in 1985, none in 1986	5,658	35.1	48.2	10.0	6.6	2.11	.23
Two workers in 1985, less in 1986	13,109	9.6	52.5	24.8	13.1	3.09	.14
Three workers or more in 1985, less in 1986	10,323	2.4	31.0	35.4	31.2	4.41	.17

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. B Base less than 200,000.
[1] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 4. Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
All persons	226,477	30.3	13.3	17.1	22.6	47.1	23.3	23.8
Less than 1.00	23,603	25.4	13.8	11.6	22.3	52.2	12.7	39.5
1.00 to 2.99	97,750	26.8	11.7	15.1	21.4	51.8	23.9	28.0
3.00 to 4.99	64,147	32.3	12.2	20.1	24.4	43.3	26.3	17.0
5.00 or more	40,977	38.7	18.6	20.1	22.7	38.7	23.2	15.5
SEX								
Male	108,954	30.4	13.2	17.2	21.8	47.8	23.5	24.3
Less than 1.00	9,841	26.2	14.1	12.1	20.0	53.8	12.5	41.3
1.00 to 2.99	45,661	26.3	11.3	15.0	20.3	53.3	24.2	29.1
3.00 to 4.99	31,835	31.8	11.8	20.0	23.9	44.3	26.4	17.9
5.00 or more	21,617	38.8	18.9	19.9	22.4	38.8	22.9	15.9
Female	117,523	30.3	13.4	16.9	23.4	46.3	23.1	23.3
Less than 1.00	13,762	24.9	13.6	11.3	24.0	51.1	12.9	38.2
1.00 to 2.99	52,088	27.2	12.0	15.1	22.4	50.5	23.6	26.9
3.00 to 4.99	32,312	32.7	12.6	20.2	24.9	42.3	26.2	16.1
5.00 or more	19,361	38.4	18.2	20.3	23.0	38.6	23.6	15.0
AGE								
Under 18 years	59,237	30.5	13.6	17.0	19.6	49.9	24.6	25.3
Less than 1.00	10,114	31.5	15.9	15.6	17.8	50.7	13.7	37.0
1.00 to 2.99	29,392	27.7	12.6	15.1	17.9	54.3	26.6	27.8
3.00 to 4.99	14,043	32.1	10.7	21.4	23.4	44.5	28.7	15.8
5.00 or more	5,689	39.5	21.7	17.8	21.8	38.7	23.3	15.4
Under 6 years	18,123	32.2	15.5	16.8	18.5	49.3	22.5	26.7
Less than 1.00	3,214	29.2	15.4	13.8	16.9	53.9	14.2	39.7
1.00 to 2.99	9,599	28.2	14.1	14.1	17.7	54.1	25.6	28.5
3.00 to 4.99	3,964	38.8	14.5	24.4	21.0	40.2	24.8	15.5
5.00 or more	1,347	48.9	28.5	20.3	20.7	30.4	14.4	16.0
18 to 24 years	25,673	31.3	16.3	15.0	17.5	51.2	20.2	31.1
Less than 1.00	2,699	18.0	11.3	6.7	18.9	63.0	6.6	56.4
1.00 to 2.99	10,635	25.4	12.4	13.0	15.6	59.1	20.8	38.2
3.00 to 4.99	7,599	36.4	17.7	18.8	18.9	44.7	24.6	20.1
5.00 or more	4,740	43.8	25.7	18.1	18.7	37.5	19.4	18.1
25 to 44 years	71,918	30.2	12.9	17.2	20.6	49.2	23.9	25.4
Less than 1.00	5,828	27.4	16.7	10.7	19.5	53.1	10.9	42.2
1.00 to 2.99	29,639	25.9	11.6	14.3	17.3	56.8	24.3	32.5
3.00 to 4.99	22,914	31.9	11.4	20.5	23.2	44.9	26.9	18.0
5.00 or more	13,537	37.7	16.9	20.7	24.1	38.3	23.3	14.9
45 to 64 years	43,888	30.9	13.0	17.9	23.8	45.3	24.0	21.3
Less than 1.00	2,677	19.9	11.7	8.3	23.9	56.2	12.7	43.5
1.00 to 2.99	13,996	28.9	12.7	16.2	22.5	48.6	22.5	26.1
3.00 to 4.99	13,808	30.2	10.7	19.4	26.7	43.1	26.0	17.1
5.00 or more	13,406	36.0	16.0	20.1	22.1	41.8	25.6	16.2
65 years and over	25,761	28.4	11.1	17.3	38.0	33.6	20.6	13.0
Less than 1.00	2,286	8.9	2.7	6.2	51.4	39.6	20.3	19.4
1.00 to 2.99	14,087	25.4	8.5	16.9	40.8	33.8	20.9	12.9
3.00 to 4.99	5,783	33.6	15.1	18.5	33.7	32.7	20.7	12.0
5.00 or more	3,606	44.1	20.1	24.0	25.8	30.1	19.1	11.0
75 years and over	9,655	28.2	10.1	18.1	38.9	32.9	20.6	12.3
Less than 1.00	1,099	10.1	2.2	8.0	59.0	31.0	17.0	14.0
1.00 to 2.99	5,944	25.6	7.9	17.7	40.1	34.3	22.4	12.0
3.00 to 4.99	1,527	38.8	15.3	23.4	28.5	32.7	19.8	13.0
5.00 or more	1,085	45.7	22.8	22.9	26.6	27.6	16.2	11.3
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
White	192,194	30.5	13.4	17.1	22.5	47.0	23.6	23.4
Less than 1.00	14,849	25.3	14.8	10.5	20.0	54.7	14.0	40.6
1.00 to 2.99	81,552	26.0	11.3	14.8	21.9	52.1	23.8	28.3
3.00 to 4.99	57,468	32.2	12.2	20.0	24.2	43.6	26.3	17.3
5.00 or more	38,324	39.6	19.3	20.3	22.0	38.4	23.0	15.4

Table 4. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86**—Con.

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN—Con.								
Black	26,954	29.6	12.8	16.8	23.8	46.6	20.3	26.3
Less than 1.00	7,510	28.8	13.4	15.4	25.3	46.0	7.7	38.2
1.00 to 2.99	13,497	29.9	13.6	16.3	20.0	50.1	24.5	25.6
3.00 to 4.99	4,466	30.7	10.7	20.0	28.7	40.6	27.1	13.5
5.00 or more	1,481	27.9	8.8	19.2	36.3	35.9	25.2	10.7
Hispanic[1]	15,705	34.3	16.8	17.4	17.9	47.8	21.9	26.0
Less than 1.00	3,683	32.2	24.2	8.0	21.3	46.5	15.4	31.1
1.00 to 2.99	8,840	33.4	15.0	18.4	16.6	50.0	23.8	26.2
3.00 to 4.99	2,324	45.9	13.3	32.6	16.4	37.7	18.1	19.7
5.00 or more	859	20.5	14.2	6.4	21.4	58.0	40.2	17.8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT[2]								
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	30.3	13.2	17.1	23.7	46.1	22.8	23.3
Less than 1.00	13,490	20.9	12.2	8.7	25.7	53.4	12.0	41.4
1.00 to 2.99	68,358	26.3	11.3	15.1	22.9	50.7	22.7	28.0
3.00 to 4.99	50,104	32.3	12.6	19.7	24.7	43.0	25.6	17.4
5.00 or more	35,289	38.5	18.1	20.5	22.8	38.7	23.2	15.5
Not a high school graduate	41,126	30.7	13.4	17.3	28.2	41.1	19.8	21.3
Less than 1.00	7,470	21.6	11.7	9.9	32.1	46.3	13.5	32.8
1.00 to 2.99	22,990	30.0	12.6	17.4	28.1	41.9	21.2	20.8
3.00 to 4.99	8,098	37.7	14.4	23.3	28.1	34.2	20.8	13.5
5.00 or more	2,569	40.8	21.6	19.2	18.6	40.6	22.6	18.0
High school graduate, no college	58,438	30.5	13.5	17.0	23.2	46.3	23.2	23.1
Less than 1.00	3,820	20.7	13.0	7.6	19.0	60.3	11.8	48.6
1.00 to 2.99	26,045	25.5	11.1	14.4	21.7	52.8	24.0	28.7
3.00 to 4.99	18,685	33.3	13.7	19.6	26.0	40.7	25.0	15.6
5.00 or more	9,888	42.1	20.0	22.2	23.4	34.4	21.9	12.5
1-3 years of college	38,337	31.6	13.7	17.9	21.0	47.4	23.2	24.2
Less than 1.00	1,608	20.0	14.1	5.9	17.2	62.7	9.4	53.4
1.00 to 2.99	13,323	23.6	9.8	13.8	20.0	56.4	22.4	34.0
3.00 to 4.99	13,078	34.8	13.5	21.3	21.3	43.9	26.3	17.5
5.00 or more	10,327	39.6	18.8	20.8	22.5	37.9	22.5	15.4
4 or more years of college	29,339	27.5	11.6	16.0	21.6	50.9	25.8	25.1
Less than 1.00	591	16.4	8.6	7.8	10.0	73.6	1.7	72.1
1.00 to 2.99	6,000	22.2	10.6	11.6	14.7	63.1	23.5	39.7
3.00 to 4.99	10,243	23.0	7.9	15.2	24.1	52.9	29.6	23.3
5.00 or more	12,505	34.3	15.2	19.1	23.5	42.2	25.0	17.3
REGION								
Northeast	45,921	25.7	10.9	14.8	24.1	50.2	23.2	27.1
Less than 1.00	4,630	24.9	14.9	10.0	26.0	49.1	13.3	35.8
1.00 to 2.99	18,123	25.1	10.8	14.3	21.3	53.7	21.0	32.6
3.00 to 4.99	14,211	23.7	8.0	15.8	27.0	49.3	28.1	21.2
5.00 or more	8,957	30.4	13.6	16.9	24.3	45.2	24.7	20.5
Midwest	60,957	30.4	13.0	17.4	22.2	47.4	25.3	22.0
Less than 1.00	5,654	22.2	10.2	12.0	23.2	54.6	15.9	38.7
1.00 to 2.99	25,657	25.2	10.6	14.6	21.6	53.2	26.0	27.2
3.00 to 4.99	18,288	32.9	12.2	20.7	22.6	44.5	28.2	16.3
5.00 or more	11,358	42.2	20.9	21.3	22.5	35.2	23.9	11.3
South	76,437	32.5	14.1	18.4	22.8	44.8	21.7	23.0
Less than 1.00	9,720	27.4	16.4	11.0	21.3	51.4	11.3	40.1
1.00 to 2.99	35,363	28.3	12.5	15.9	21.6	50.1	24.0	26.1
3.00 to 4.99	19,836	35.4	13.0	22.5	26.5	38.1	23.1	14.9
5.00 or more	11,518	44.3	18.9	25.4	21.4	34.4	21.1	13.3
West	43,163	31.5	14.9	16.5	21.1	47.4	23.3	24.1
Less than 1.00	3,600	26.1	11.1	15.0	19.0	54.9	10.9	44.0
1.00 to 2.99	18,606	27.6	12.6	15.0	21.0	51.4	23.5	27.9
3.00 to 4.99	11,812	36.3	15.8	20.5	20.7	43.0	26.4	16.6
5.00 or more	9,145	35.2	20.1	15.1	22.8	41.9	23.6	18.4

Table 4. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86**—Con.

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
TYPE OF RESIDENCE								
Inside metropolitan area	170,756	29.4	12.5	16.9	23.3	47.3	23.9	23.4
Less than 1.00	15,515	24.6	12.9	11.7	24.8	50.6	13.0	37.6
1.00 to 2.99	70,042	25.8	11.4	14.5	21.5	52.7	24.1	28.6
3.00 to 4.99	50,890	30.5	11.0	19.5	25.1	44.4	26.9	17.5
5.00 or more	34,308	37.2	16.9	20.3	23.9	38.9	23.9	15.0
Inside central city	66,100	30.5	13.4	17.1	23.6	46.0	21.9	24.1
Less than 1.00	9,380	26.8	14.8	12.0	25.6	47.6	12.2	35.3
1.00 to 2.99	28,798	29.3	12.9	16.3	20.3	50.4	23.1	27.3
3.00 to 4.99	17,192	32.5	12.5	20.0	26.4	41.1	24.5	16.6
5.00 or more	10,729	33.5	14.8	18.7	25.9	40.6	22.9	17.6
Outside central city	104,656	28.7	11.9	16.8	23.2	48.1	25.1	23.0
Less than 1.00	6,135	21.2	10.0	11.2	23.4	55.3	14.3	41.1
1.00 to 2.99	41,244	23.4	10.2	13.2	22.2	54.3	24.8	29.6
3.00 to 4.99	33,698	29.5	10.2	19.3	24.5	46.1	28.2	17.9
5.00 or more	23,579	38.8	17.9	21.0	23.0	38.1	24.3	13.8
Outside metropolitan area	55,721	33.3	15.7	17.5	20.3	46.4	21.4	25.0
Less than 1.00	8,088	27.1	15.5	11.5	17.6	55.3	12.1	43.2
1.00 to 2.99	27,708	29.2	12.5	16.6	21.3	49.5	23.3	26.2
3.00 to 4.99	13,257	39.1	16.8	22.3	21.8	39.1	23.9	15.2
5.00 or more	6,669	46.2	27.1	19.1	16.3	37.5	19.7	17.8
MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN 1985 AND 1986								
Same house	171,326	29.1	11.7	17.4	24.4	46.6	24.6	22.0
Less than 1.00	16,012	25.2	12.8	12.4	25.5	49.3	12.1	37.3
1.00 to 2.99	73,492	25.6	10.1	15.4	23.3	51.1	25.1	26.1
3.00 to 4.99	49,087	30.6	10.3	20.4	25.9	43.5	27.8	15.7
5.00 or more	32,735	36.5	16.6	19.9	23.9	39.6	24.6	15.0
Different house	55,151	34.3	18.4	15.9	17.1	48.6	19.3	29.3
Less than 1.00	7,591	26.0	15.9	10.1	15.7	58.4	14.1	44.3
1.00 to 2.99	24,258	30.4	16.4	14.0	15.7	53.9	20.2	33.6
3.00 to 4.99	15,060	37.6	18.3	19.3	19.8	42.6	21.3	21.3
5.00 or more	8,243	47.3	26.4	20.8	17.6	35.1	17.7	17.4
Same State	38,637	34.2	18.3	15.9	17.9	47.9	18.8	29.1
Less than 1.00	5,679	28.3	16.4	11.9	17.5	54.2	11.4	42.8
1.00 to 2.99	16,559	29.2	15.6	13.6	16.5	54.3	20.2	34.0
3.00 to 4.99	10,851	36.8	18.4	18.4	19.4	43.9	22.2	21.6
5.00 or more	5,548	50.4	28.2	22.2	19.2	30.4	15.6	14.9
Different State	16,514	34.4	18.5	15.9	15.3	50.3	20.4	29.9
Less than 1.00	1,912	19.1	14.4	4.7	10.0	70.9	22.2	48.6
1.00 to 2.99	7,699	33.0	18.1	14.9	14.0	53.0	20.2	32.8
3.00 to 4.99	4,208	39.8	18.1	21.7	20.8	39.4	19.0	20.5
5.00 or more	2,694	40.9	22.9	18.0	14.3	44.8	22.1	22.7
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION								
No change in participation	216,960	30.0	12.8	17.2	22.9	47.0	23.5	23.5
Less than 1.00	21,363	25.5	13.4	12.1	23.9	50.5	13.3	37.2
1.00 to 2.99	91,782	25.9	10.9	15.1	21.6	52.4	24.2	28.3
3.00 to 4.99	63,204	32.0	11.8	20.2	24.5	43.5	26.3	17.2
5.00 or more	40,612	38.6	18.5	20.1	22.8	38.6	23.2	15.4
Participated both years	25,134	34.1	18.4	15.7	24.9	41.0	15.0	26.0
Less than 1.00	14,976	29.5	14.7	14.9	26.0	44.5	13.9	30.6
1.00 to 2.99	9,168	40.4	23.3	17.1	22.9	36.6	16.6	20.0
3.00 to 4.99	790	42.7	30.3	12.4	26.3	31.0	17.3	13.5
5.00 or more	200	53.0	32.5	20.5	30.0	17.0	12.0	4.5
Did not participate both years	191,826	29.5	12.1	17.4	22.6	47.8	24.6	23.2
Less than 1.00	6,386	16.2	10.6	5.6	19.1	64.6	11.7	52.9
1.00 to 2.99	82,614	24.3	9.5	14.8	21.5	54.2	25.0	29.2
3.00 to 4.99	62,414	31.9	11.6	20.3	24.5	43.6	26.4	17.2
5.00 or more	40,412	38.5	18.4	20.1	22.7	38.7	23.2	15.5

Table 4. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86**—Con.

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION—Con.								
Change in participation	9,517	37.0	23.5	13.5	15.4	47.6	17.5	30.1
Less than 1.00	2,241	24.5	17.2	7.2	6.9	68.6	7.5	61.1
1.00 to 2.99	5,967	39.4	24.0	15.4	18.3	42.3	19.2	23.1
3.00 to 4.99	943	49.2	33.6	15.6	18.9	31.9	25.9	6.0
5.00 or more	366	44.3	29.2	15.0	11.2	44.5	28.4	16.1
Participant to nonparticipant	5,570	24.8	12.5	12.2	15.9	59.4	21.7	37.7
Less than 1.00	1,490	17.7	9.3	8.4	6.2	76.2	7.9	68.3
1.00 to 2.99	3,398	25.6	13.4	12.2	18.3	56.1	25.4	30.7
3.00 to 4.99	505	37.0	18.2	18.8	25.5	37.2	37.2	-
5.00 or more	177	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Nonparticipant to participant	3,947	54.3	39.1	15.2	14.7	31.0	11.6	19.4
Less than 1.00	751	37.9	32.9	5.1	8.5	53.7	6.5	47.0
1.00 to 2.99	2,569	57.5	38.0	19.6	18.3	24.2	11.2	13.0
3.00 to 4.99	439	63.1	51.3	11.8	11.2	25.7	12.8	13.0
5.00 or more	189	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
FAMILY SIZE								
Persons in family	194,444	30.3	12.7	17.5	22.1	47.6	23.9	23.7
Less than 1.00	19,361	27.7	14.7	13.1	19.4	52.8	12.8	40.0
1.00 to 2.99	82,614	26.2	11.0	15.2	20.6	53.2	24.8	28.4
3.00 to 4.99	56,261	32.1	11.5	20.6	24.9	43.0	26.7	16.3
5.00 or more	36,207	38.0	17.5	20.5	22.6	39.3	23.5	15.8
No change in family size	161,444	27.6	10.6	17.0	23.5	48.9	25.3	23.7
Less than 1.00	15,527	25.9	13.4	12.5	20.4	53.7	13.5	40.2
1.00 to 2.99	69,245	23.8	9.0	14.8	21.4	54.7	26.7	28.0
3.00 to 4.99	46,190	28.5	8.6	19.8	26.8	44.7	27.9	16.8
5.00 or more	30,482	35.7	15.8	20.0	24.6	39.7	24.1	15.7
Two persons	43,815	30.6	12.1	18.4	28.5	40.9	22.8	18.1
Less than 1.00	2,912	25.5	11.4	14.1	27.4	47.1	7.9	39.2
1.00 to 2.99	16,785	25.5	10.2	15.3	31.0	43.5	23.4	20.1
3.00 to 4.99	12,878	31.4	11.6	19.8	29.7	39.0	23.5	15.4
5.00 or more	11,239	38.5	15.9	22.6	23.8	37.7	24.9	12.7
Three persons	33,573	27.6	9.8	17.8	24.4	48.0	22.8	25.2
Less than 1.00	3,167	21.2	10.9	10.3	23.3	55.6	9.2	46.4
1.00 to 2.99	11,937	25.8	9.4	16.4	19.5	54.7	21.1	33.5
3.00 to 4.99	10,166	26.4	6.5	19.9	29.0	44.6	28.0	16.6
5.00 or more	8,304	34.1	13.9	20.2	26.1	39.8	24.0	15.8
Four persons	44,408	24.6	9.1	15.6	21.2	54.2	26.6	27.6
Less than 1.00	3,598	21.0	12.6	8.3	19.3	59.8	12.9	46.9
1.00 to 2.99	19,188	20.8	7.5	13.3	17.1	62.1	28.8	33.3
3.00 to 4.99	13,898	26.9	6.7	20.2	24.7	48.4	28.9	19.5
5.00 or more	7,723	31.7	15.4	16.2	26.2	42.2	23.4	18.8
Five persons or more	39,648	27.7	11.4	16.3	19.6	52.6	28.6	24.1
Less than 1.00	5,850	31.7	16.2	15.5	16.1	52.2	19.0	33.2
1.00 to 2.99	21,334	24.2	9.3	14.9	18.9	56.9	30.5	26.4
3.00 to 4.99	9,249	29.1	9.8	19.3	23.7	47.2	32.2	15.0
5.00 or more	3,216	40.1	20.9	19.2	19.2	40.8	22.7	18.0
Change in family size	33,000	43.3	23.1	20.2	15.5	41.3	17.4	23.8
Less than 1.00	3,834	35.2	20.0	15.2	15.4	49.4	9.9	39.4
1.00 to 2.99	13,370	38.5	21.2	17.4	16.2	45.3	15.1	30.1
3.00 to 4.99	10,071	48.7	24.8	23.9	16.2	35.1	21.5	13.6
5.00 or more	5,725	50.3	27.0	23.3	12.4	37.3	20.7	16.6
Two persons in 1985, more in 1986	4,322	48.8	25.4	23.3	15.1	36.2	8.7	27.5
Less than 1.00	348	6.0	-	6.0	5.7	88.5	21.3	67.2
1.00 to 2.99	1,477	37.4	17.9	19.6	11.0	51.6	6.6	45.0
3.00 to 4.99	1,516	51.7	25.8	26.0	24.5	23.7	10.9	12.9
5.00 or more	981	76.4	45.3	31.0	10.0	13.7	4.0	9.7

Table 4. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86**—Con.

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
FAMILY SIZE—Con.								
Three persons in 1985, more in 1986	5,038	52.6	28.7	23.9	18.1	31.3	13.3	18.0
Less than 1.00	366	41.5	20.8	20.5	15.6	43.2	0.0	43.2
1.00 to 2.99	1,680	50.4	26.4	23.9	14.8	34.9	14.2	20.7
3.00 to 4.99	1,912	48.8	25.3	23.5	22.2	29.0	20.3	8.7
5.00 or more	1,080	66.5	40.8	25.6	7.5	26.0	4.1	21.9
Four persons in 1985, more in 1986	3,462	49.5	27.4	22.1	13.0	37.6	15.8	21.7
Less than 1.00	505	43.0	35.6	7.3	8.3	48.7	19.8	28.9
1.00 to 2.99	1,992	40.4	23.6	16.8	18.6	41.0	14.1	26.9
3.00 to 4.99	825	71.6	32.6	39.0	4.5	24.0	15.4	8.6
5.00 or more	140	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Five persons or more in 1985, more in 1986	3,188	36.3	11.9	24.4	21.5	42.2	11.2	30.9
Less than 1.00	1,054	37.2	9.0	28.2	18.0	44.8	4.6	40.2
1.00 to 2.99	1,542	29.0	6.5	22.4	23.3	47.7	11.2	36.4
3.00 to 4.99	500	57.8	30.6	27.2	27.2	15.0	15.0	-
5.00 or more	93	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Three persons in 1985, two persons in 1986	3,078	52.3	26.8	25.5	17.8	29.9	17.8	12.1
Less than 1.00	196	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	936	53.1	29.9	23.1	12.0	35.0	22.9	12.1
3.00 to 4.99	913	62.0	34.8	27.2	15.8	22.3	10.6	11.7
5.00 or more	1,033	47.9	18.2	29.7	21.4	30.7	20.6	10.1
Four persons in 1985, less in 1986	5,127	35.8	20.3	15.5	12.4	51.8	24.6	27.1
Less than 1.00	206	24.8	24.8	-	25.2	50.0	-	50.0
1.00 to 2.99	1,778	40.6	21.7	19.0	9.7	49.7	18.5	31.2
3.00 to 4.99	1,956	36.8	20.7	16.2	13.9	49.4	31.3	18.1
5.00 or more	1,188	29.0	16.8	12.1	12.1	58.9	27.0	31.9
Five persons or more in 1985, less in 1986	8,785	36.6	21.6	14.9	15.0	48.4	22.6	25.8
Less than 1.00	1,159	40.2	28.0	12.3	13.7	46.1	11.6	34.5
1.00 to 2.99	3,965	32.3	22.3	10.0	18.8	48.9	17.3	31.6
3.00 to 4.99	2,450	41.6	19.3	22.2	10.2	48.2	28.8	19.4
5.00 or more	1,211	36.8	17.8	19.0	13.6	49.6	38.2	11.4
FAMILY STATUS								
No change in family status	214,698	29.5	12.3	17.1	23.3	47.2	24.0	23.2
Less than 1.00	22,121	25.8	13.9	11.9	23.4	50.7	13.0	37.7
1.00 to 2.99	92,393	25.7	10.8	14.9	22.2	52.2	24.8	27.4
3.00 to 4.99	60,998	31.3	11.1	20.2	25.3	43.4	27.0	16.4
5.00 or more	39,186	37.6	17.0	20.6	23.1	39.3	23.7	15.6
Family member entire period	189,868	29.8	12.3	17.5	22.5	47.7	24.3	23.5
Less than 1.00	18,437	27.9	14.7	13.2	20.2	51.8	12.0	39.9
1.00 to 2.99	80,452	25.6	10.5	15.1	20.9	53.5	25.3	28.2
3.00 to 4.99	55,158	31.4	11.0	20.4	25.3	43.3	27.1	16.3
5.00 or more	35,822	37.8	17.1	20.7	22.9	39.4	23.5	15.9
Married-couple family	159,687	30.0	12.5	17.6	22.3	47.8	25.0	22.8
Less than 1.00	8,757	27.8	19.2	8.5	17.2	55.1	15.5	39.5
1.00 to 2.99	66,899	25.2	10.0	15.3	21.2	53.6	25.2	28.4
3.00 to 4.99	50,143	31.7	11.1	20.6	24.4	43.8	27.1	16.7
5.00 or more	33,888	37.6	17.7	19.9	22.8	39.6	24.0	15.6
Other family type	30,182	28.5	11.3	17.2	23.1	48.3	20.4	28.0
Less than 1.00	9,679	28.1	10.7	17.4	23.0	48.9	10.6	38.4
1.00 to 2.99	13,553	27.4	13.3	14.1	19.3	53.3	25.8	27.5
3.00 to 4.99	5,015	27.8	9.2	18.6	33.7	38.6	26.5	12.1
5.00 or more	1,934	41.1	6.7	34.4	23.4	35.5	15.0	20.5
Unrelated individual	24,830	26.8	12.5	14.3	30.2	43.0	21.7	21.3
Less than 1.00	3,684	15.4	9.9	5.5	39.4	45.2	13.5	31.8
1.00 to 2.99	11,942	26.1	12.3	13.8	30.9	43.1	21.0	22.1
3.00 to 4.99	5,840	30.7	12.9	17.9	25.6	43.7	25.9	17.8
5.00 or more	3,364	35.1	15.5	19.6	26.2	38.7	25.7	13.0

Table 4. Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86—Con.

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
FAMILY STATUS—Con.								
Change in family status	11,779	46.3	30.9	15.5	8.8	44.9	10.3	34.6
Less than 1.00	1,482	19.4	11.9	7.6	5.9	74.7	8.5	66.3
1.00 to 2.99	5,356	46.0	27.8	18.1	8.8	45.2	8.3	36.9
3.00 to 4.99	3,149	50.6	32.1	18.5	7.7	41.7	13.4	28.3
5.00 or more	1,791	62.1	53.5	8.6	13.1	24.8	12.3	12.5
From married couple to:								
Other family type	2,711	65.8	42.3	23.5	8.3	26.0	9.4	16.6
Less than 1.00	470	32.8	17.7	15.1	-	67.2	20.2	46.8
1.00 to 2.99	1,307	69.4	41.6	27.9	9.4	21.1	6.2	14.9
3.00 to 4.99	734	76.2	48.6	27.5	11.2	12.7	8.0	4.6
5.00 or more	200	81.0	81.0	-	9.0	9.5	9.5	-
Unrelated individual	2,599	63.0	46.1	16.9	13.8	23.2	8.1	15.1
Less than 1.00	111	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	931	57.6	34.7	23.0	11.8	30.5	7.5	23.0
3.00 to 4.99	880	62.7	44.2	18.5	13.3	24.0	12.3	11.7
5.00 or more	677	77.4	69.9	7.4	15.1	7.7	3.1	4.6
From other family type to:								
Married couple	1,932	27.0	15.0	12.0	8.5	64.5	8.6	56.0
Less than 1.00	454	14.5	9.9	4.6	7.3	78.2	-	78.2
1.00 to 2.99	865	19.4	10.6	8.8	12.7	67.9	4.6	63.2
3.00 to 4.99	419	53.0	21.2	31.7	2.9	43.9	14.1	29.8
5.00 or more	195	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Unrelated individual	1,500	59.8	44.5	15.3	6.9	33.3	12.0	21.3
Less than 1.00	69	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	885	61.1	41.9	19.2	7.0	31.9	8.9	22.9
3.00 to 4.99	314	47.1	41.1	6.1	10.2	42.7	19.7	23.2
5.00 or more	232	81.9	67.7	13.8	-	18.5	13.4	5.2
From unrelated individual to:								
Married couple	2,222	19.2	9.1	10.0	7.7	73.1	15.2	58.0
Less than 1.00	198	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	948	18.5	8.2	10.3	6.9	74.7	16.4	58.3
3.00 to 4.99	636	13.4	4.9	8.5	-	86.6	17.0	69.7
5.00 or more	440	35.2	19.1	16.4	23.9	40.9	16.8	24.1
Other family type	814	23.6	16.2	7.4	1.8	74.7	8.1	66.5
Less than 1.00	180	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	421	32.1	20.2	12.1	-	67.7	4.8	62.9
3.00 to 4.99	166	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5.00 or more	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Family member to unrelated individual, total	4,099	61.8	45.5	16.3	11.3	26.9	9.5	17.4
Less than 1.00	180	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	1,815	59.3	38.2	21.2	9.5	31.2	8.2	23.0
3.00 to 4.99	1,194	58.6	43.3	15.3	12.5	28.9	14.2	14.7
5.00 or more	910	78.4	69.2	9.1	11.2	10.4	5.7	4.7
Unrelated individual to family member, total	3,036	20.4	11.0	9.4	6.1	73.6	13.3	60.3
Less than 1.00	378	6.3	6.3	-	4.0	89.7	2.4	87.3
1.00 to 2.99	1,369	22.7	11.8	10.8	4.7	72.6	12.8	59.8
3.00 to 4.99	802	13.8	5.9	8.0	-	86.2	16.8	69.3
5.00 or more	487	35.3	20.7	14.8	21.6	43.1	17.0	25.9
MARITAL STATUS[9]								
No change in marital status	160,456	29.9	12.8	17.1	24.1	46.0	23.2	22.7
Less than 1.00	12,823	21.1	12.6	8.6	26.5	52.4	12.2	40.2
1.00 to 2.99	65,360	25.9	10.8	15.1	23.4	50.7	23.1	27.5
3.00 to 4.99	48,097	31.8	12.3	19.6	25.2	42.9	26.2	16.8
5.00 or more	34,176	38.2	17.4	20.8	23.0	38.8	23.3	15.4
Married	101,007	30.2	12.3	18.0	23.5	46.3	24.6	21.7
Less than 1.00	4,492	22.8	16.9	5.9	18.5	58.6	14.3	44.3
1.00 to 2.99	39,739	25.1	9.5	15.6	22.9	52.0	24.7	27.4
3.00 to 4.99	32,582	31.9	11.4	20.5	25.3	42.7	26.1	16.6
5.00 or more	24,194	37.7	17.0	20.6	22.8	39.5	24.3	15.2

Table 4. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86**—Con.

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
MARITAL STATUS[2]—Con.								
Widowed	11,788	28.0	10.9	17.2	38.2	33.8	19.4	14.4
Less than 1.00	1,892	10.8	3.8	7.0	54.9	34.4	15.8	18.6
1.00 to 2.99	6,840	28.1	10.1	17.9	37.6	34.3	20.7	13.6
3.00 to 4.99	1,982	35.2	15.7	19.5	32.7	32.1	18.8	13.3
5.00 or more	1,074	45.1	18.7	26.3	22.5	32.4	19.1	13.3
Divorced	10,889	31.9	16.0	16.0	23.5	44.6	21.1	23.5
Less than 1.00	1,803	28.5	13.1	15.4	25.8	45.6	13.0	32.7
1.00 to 2.99	4,846	30.9	17.5	13.3	20.1	49.1	25.7	23.3
3.00 to 4.99	2,709	34.3	15.4	18.9	25.4	40.3	20.2	20.2
5.00 or more	1,531	35.3	15.2	20.1	28.0	36.6	17.5	19.1
Separated	2,720	27.1	12.8	14.3	24.7	48.2	18.6	29.6
Less than 1.00	990	20.2	9.7	10.6	28.6	51.2	11.3	39.8
1.00 to 2.99	1,259	31.4	13.7	17.7	23.6	45.0	19.9	25.2
3.00 to 4.99	352	28.4	14.5	13.6	19.6	52.0	28.1	23.9
5.00 or more	119	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married	34,052	29.3	14.1	15.2	21.4	49.4	21.5	27.8
Less than 1.00	3,646	21.1	12.3	8.7	21.3	57.6	7.4	50.2
1.00 to 2.99	12,676	24.8	12.5	12.3	18.7	56.5	19.0	37.5
3.00 to 4.99	10,473	30.3	13.4	16.9	23.7	46.0	29.3	16.8
5.00 or more	7,258	39.7	18.6	21.1	22.7	37.6	21.9	15.7
Change in marital status	160,456	29.9	12.8	17.1	24.1	46.0	23.2	22.7
Less than 1.00	12,823	21.1	12.6	8.6	26.5	52.4	12.2	40.2
1.00 to 2.99	65,360	25.9	10.8	15.1	23.4	50.7	23.1	27.5
3.00 to 4.99	48,097	31.8	12.3	19.6	25.2	42.9	26.2	16.8
5.00 or more	34,176	38.2	17.4	20.8	23.0	38.8	23.3	15.4
Status in 1985:								
Married	2,177	54.6	31.0	23.7	13.2	32.2	10.7	21.5
Less than 1.00	207	23.7	9.2	15.0	19.8	56.5	12.6	44.0
1.00 to 2.99	1,064	57.1	31.6	25.6	9.5	33.3	8.2	25.0
3.00 to 4.99	669	55.9	28.6	27.2	18.5	25.6	11.8	13.8
5.00 or more	237	66.7	54.0	12.7	8.4	24.5	16.5	8.4
Divorced	966	24.3	13.8	10.6	9.8	65.8	14.5	51.2
Less than 1.00	77	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	441	23.1	11.1	12.0	13.6	63.3	10.0	53.3
3.00 to 4.99	310	28.7	12.9	15.5	-	71.3	19.0	52.6
5.00 or more	137	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Separated	1,180	32.0	18.3	13.6	12.8	55.2	22.4	32.8
Less than 1.00	217	19.8	5.1	14.7	-	80.2	5.1	75.6
1.00 to 2.99	631	26.0	18.5	7.6	17.1	56.9	31.2	25.7
3.00 to 4.99	204	58.3	28.9	29.4	11.3	30.9	4.9	26.0
5.00 or more	127	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Never married	2,361	33.6	20.0	13.6	13.2	53.2	11.1	42.1
Less than 1.00	146	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	807	26.0	16.9	9.2	10.4	63.7	7.4	56.3
3.00 to 4.99	814	37.0	13.4	23.6	12.0	50.9	11.8	39.1
5.00 or more	594	44.4	36.9	7.7	19.4	36.2	15.3	20.7
Status in 1986:								
Married	3,644	30.6	18.7	11.9	11.7	57.7	11.2	46.5
Less than 1.00	295	6.8	6.8	-	7.8	85.4	3.1	82.4
1.00 to 2.99	1,409	25.4	14.8	10.6	11.5	63.1	8.2	54.9
3.00 to 4.99	1,173	34.4	14.7	19.7	8.4	57.3	13.2	44.1
5.00 or more	766	43.7	36.8	6.9	18.5	37.9	16.8	21.0
Widowed	611	61.9	39.8	22.1	15.5	22.6	7.5	15.1
Less than 1.00	82	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	365	64.1	38.4	26.0	16.7	19.2	4.9	14.2
3.00 to 4.99	110	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5.00 or more	54	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

Table 4. Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86—Con.

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
MARITAL STATUS[2]—Con								
Divorced	1,546	39.1	19.9	19.2	13.8	47.2	21.7	25.4
Less than 1.00	156	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	786	33.6	21.2	12.2	15.0	51.4	27.0	24.6
3.00 to 4.99	424	52.6	20.3	32.3	15.6	31.8	11.8	20.0
5.00 or more	180	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Separated	982	51.4	27.7	23.7	12.5	36.0	11.7	24.3
Less than 1.00	134	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	437	52.2	27.9	24.5	5.3	42.6	9.6	33.0
3.00 to 4.99	300	59.3	30.3	28.7	19.0	21.7	10.3	11.3
5.00 or more	112	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP								
No change in household relationship	216,194	29.4	12.3	17.1	23.2	47.4	23.9	23.5
Less than 1.00	22,503	25.9	14.1	11.8	23.1	51.0	12.9	38.1
1.00 to 2.99	93,166	25.8	10.7	15.0	22.0	52.2	24.6	27.6
3.00 to 4.99	61,226	31.1	11.1	20.0	25.1	43.8	26.9	16.9
5.00 or more	39,299	37.4	17.1	20.3	23.0	39.7	23.9	15.8
Householder	83,446	29.2	12.3	16.9	25.3	45.5	23.2	22.3
Less than 1.00	8,182	21.2	11.9	9.3	29.4	49.5	13.1	36.4
1.00 to 2.99	35,521	25.7	10.5	15.2	25.3	49.0	23.5	25.5
3.00 to 4.99	23,598	31.2	11.6	19.7	25.6	43.2	25.6	17.6
5.00 or more	16,145	38.0	17.5	20.5	22.9	39.1	24.2	14.9
Spouse	48,977	30.1	12.1	18.0	23.7	46.2	24.4	21.8
Less than 1.00	2,080	21.5	15.9	5.6	19.4	59.1	13.8	45.3
1.00 to 2.99	19,121	24.9	9.4	15.5	23.1	52.0	24.7	27.4
3.00 to 4.99	15,848	31.9	11.1	20.7	25.8	42.4	25.7	16.7
5.00 or more	11,928	37.6	17.0	20.6	22.8	39.6	24.0	15.6
Child	74,114	29.1	12.4	16.7	20.6	50.3	24.5	25.8
Less than 1.00	10,529	30.0	15.3	14.6	19.0	51.1	13.8	37.2
1.00 to 2.99	33,752	25.6	11.2	14.4	18.5	55.9	25.9	30.0
3.00 to 4.99	19,555	30.6	10.3	20.4	24.0	45.4	28.7	16.7
5.00 or more	10,278	37.1	17.5	19.6	22.6	40.3	23.0	17.4
Other relative	6,127	29.4	12.1	17.3	23.1	47.5	25.2	22.3
Less than 1.00	810	30.2	14.0	16.3	20.2	49.6	5.3	44.3
1.00 to 2.99	3,059	30.0	12.9	17.1	20.0	50.0	26.9	23.1
3.00 to 4.99	1,546	28.5	12.3	16.2	28.6	42.9	32.0	10.9
5.00 or more	712	27.7	6.2	21.5	27.8	44.7	26.1	18.5
Nonrelative	3,530	31.1	15.7	15.4	17.7	51.2	19.0	32.2
Less than 1.00	901	27.1	14.9	12.2	26.6	46.4	4.8	41.6
1.00 to 2.99	1,712	33.6	17.7	15.9	10.8	55.6	17.8	37.9
3.00 to 4.99	680	31.8	15.3	16.6	16.0	52.1	39.6	12.5
5.00 or more	236	26.3	5.9	20.3	38.1	35.6	22.9	12.7
Change in household relationship	10,263	49.6	33.2	16.4	10.7	39.7	10.0	29.7
Less than 1.00	1,100	16.5	8.6	7.9	5.4	78.1	9.5	68.5
1.00 to 2.99	4,584	46.7	30.9	15.8	10.3	43.0	8.7	34.4
3.00 to 4.99	2,921	55.9	34.5	21.4	10.5	33.7	13.4	20.3
5.00 or more	1,678	68.5	53.5	15.0	15.6	15.9	8.2	7.7
From householder to:								
Spouse	517	19.5	7.7	11.8	8.1	72.3	14.9	57.4
Less than 1.00	51	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	323	19.5	12.4	6.8	7.7	72.8	9.9	62.8
3.00 to 4.99	123	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5.00 or more	20	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Child	435	20.5	2.1	18.4	2.5	77.0	6.9	70.1
Less than 1.00	61	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	264	14.8	3.4	11.0	-	85.6	-	85.6
3.00 to 4.99	82	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5.00 or more	27	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

Table 4. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86**—Con.

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP—Con.								
From spouse to:								
Householder	1,453	63.6	38.6	25.0	9.6	26.8	11.6	15.2
Less than 1.00	162	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	713	60.9	38.1	22.7	6.6	32.4	11.9	20.5
3.00 to 4.99	417	79.6	47.0	32.6	7.2	13.2	9.8	3.4
5.00 or more	160	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Child	90	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Less than 1.00	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	46	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
3.00 to 4.99	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5.00 or more	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
From child to:								
Householder	2,426	70.7	57.1	13.6	13.5	15.8	6.1	9.7
Less than 1.00	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	742	63.5	52.0	11.5	14.7	22.0	5.5	16.4
3.00 to 4.99	964	69.1	48.4	20.6	10.6	20.2	11.0	9.2
5.00 or more	685	81.2	74.5	6.7	17.1	1.9	-	1.9
Spouse	460	54.8	33.0	21.7	11.5	33.5	5.0	28.5
Less than 1.00	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	148	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
3.00 to 4.99	146	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5.00 or more	156	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
WORK EXPERIENCE[2]								
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	30.3	13.2	17.1	23.7	46.1	22.8	23.3
Less than 1.00	13,490	20.9	12.2	8.7	25.7	53.4	12.0	41.4
1.00 to 2.99	68,358	26.3	11.3	15.1	22.9	50.7	22.7	28.0
3.00 to 4.99	50,104	32.3	12.6	19.7	24.7	43.0	25.6	17.4
5.00 or more	35,289	38.5	18.1	20.5	22.8	38.7	23.2	15.5
No change between 1985 and 1986	136,018	28.7	11.6	17.1	25.6	45.7	24.0	21.7
Less than 1.00	10,469	19.7	11.2	8.5	29.6	50.7	13.1	37.6
1.00 to 2.99	54,809	25.0	9.8	15.2	25.2	49.8	24.1	25.7
3.00 to 4.99	41,116	29.9	10.6	19.3	26.5	43.6	26.6	17.0
5.00 or more	29,624	36.8	16.3	20.5	23.7	39.4	24.1	15.3
Worked year-round, full-time	60,119	25.8	8.4	17.4	24.3	49.9	28.6	21.3
Less than 1.00	716	20.0	13.8	6.0	19.8	60.2	9.5	50.8
1.00 to 2.99	18,335	20.0	6.3	13.8	20.4	59.5	29.3	30.2
3.00 to 4.99	22,680	25.1	6.2	18.8	26.6	48.3	29.8	18.5
5.00 or more	18,388	32.7	13.1	19.7	25.4	41.8	27.2	14.6
Worked not year-round, full-time	35,214	34.0	17.5	16.6	17.6	48.3	19.9	28.4
Less than 1.00	3,182	22.5	15.1	7.4	10.8	66.7	8.6	58.1
1.00 to 2.99	15,861	29.9	15.2	14.6	16.2	54.0	20.4	33.6
3.00 to 4.99	10,076	38.4	18.0	20.4	22.0	39.6	23.0	16.6
5.00 or more	6,096	43.8	23.7	20.1	17.7	38.6	19.4	19.1
Did not work	40,685	28.2	11.2	17.0	34.5	37.3	20.7	16.6
Less than 1.00	6,570	18.3	9.1	9.2	39.7	42.0	15.7	26.2
1.00 to 2.99	20,614	25.8	8.9	16.9	36.3	37.9	22.3	15.6
3.00 to 4.99	8,361	32.8	13.6	19.2	31.6	35.6	22.1	13.5
5.00 or more	5,141	43.1	19.1	24.0	24.9	31.9	18.7	13.2
Change between 1985 and 1986	31,222	37.3	20.1	17.1	15.2	47.6	17.6	30.0
Less than 1.00	3,021	25.1	15.7	9.4	12.1	62.8	8.1	54.7
1.00 to 2.99	13,548	31.7	17.1	14.5	13.8	54.6	17.1	37.5
3.00 to 4.99	8,988	43.4	21.7	21.7	16.5	40.1	21.2	18.9
5.00 or more	5,665	47.4	27.1	20.3	17.9	34.7	18.4	16.2
Year-round, full-time to not year-round, full-time	9,640	56.2	31.1	25.2	13.8	30.0	13.9	16.1
Less than 1.00	309	51.8	38.5	13.3	2.9	45.6	8.4	37.2
1.00 to 2.99	3,929	49.0	26.9	22.0	14.6	36.4	11.9	24.6
3.00 to 4.99	3,192	63.1	32.0	31.1	13.3	23.6	15.4	8.2
5.00 or more	2,210	60.0	36.2	23.8	14.5	25.6	15.9	9.8

Table 4. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86**—Con.

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
WORK EXPERIENCE[2]—Con.								
Not year-round, full-time to:								
Year-round, full-time	11,451	19.3	9.1	10.2	14.0	66.6	21.6	45.0
Less than 1.00	766	4.7	4.7	-	5.4	89.9	6.1	83.8
1.00 to 2.99	5,062	14.9	6.0	8.9	9.2	75.9	20.5	55.5
3.00 to 4.99	3,654	22.9	9.5	13.4	18.4	58.7	26.2	32.5
5.00 or more	1,969	29.8	18.3	11.5	21.8	48.4	22.2	26.2
Did not work	5,907	51.5	29.6	22.0	19.2	29.2	14.3	14.9
Less than 1.00	815	55.5	34.7	20.7	13.7	30.8	8.3	22.5
1.00 to 2.99	2,651	47.3	28.3	19.0	20.2	32.4	13.9	18.6
3.00 to 4.99	1,412	54.6	30.2	24.4	20.0	25.4	17.6	7.9
5.00 or more	1,030	55.1	28.2	27.0	20.0	24.9	15.4	9.4
Did not work to not year-round, full-time	4,149	21.6	10.6	11.0	15.9	62.5	20.3	42.2
Less than 1.00	1,131	9.9	3.4	6.6	17.9	72.1	9.1	63.0
1.00 to 2.99	1,869	17.5	9.8	7.7	15.6	66.9	23.5	43.3
3.00 to 4.99	702	35.5	18.7	17.0	15.2	49.1	29.2	19.9
5.00 or more	447	46.5	19.7	26.8	13.0	40.7	21.3	19.2
NUMBER OF WORKERS								
No change in number of workers	174,774	27.6	10.6	17.0	25.4	46.9	24.8	22.1
Less than 1.00	18,841	25.7	12.3	13.4	26.6	47.7	14.3	33.4
1.00 to 2.99	75,118	24.0	9.2	14.8	24.0	52.0	25.7	26.3
3.00 to 4.99	49,990	29.0	9.4	19.6	27.5	43.5	27.4	16.1
5.00 or more	30,825	35.5	14.9	20.6	24.8	39.7	25.0	14.7
None	33,808	28.3	11.2	17.1	37.2	34.6	17.9	16.7
Less than 1.00	11,596	26.4	10.4	16.1	34.9	38.6	14.6	24.0
1.00 to 2.99	15,681	25.2	9.3	15.9	40.8	34.0	20.8	13.3
3.00 to 4.99	4,239	34.9	13.7	21.2	35.3	29.7	17.0	12.7
5.00 or more	2,291	46.2	23.4	22.9	27.1	26.7	16.7	10.0
One worker	66,506	29.6	13.2	16.4	22.0	48.3	24.6	23.7
Less than 1.00	6,303	25.5	16.1	9.4	11.8	62.7	14.5	48.2
1.00 to 2.99	33,893	27.5	12.6	15.0	20.2	52.2	25.7	26.5
3.00 to 4.99	16,920	30.1	11.0	19.1	27.3	42.6	27.4	15.2
5.00 or more	9,389	39.4	17.8	21.6	25.6	35.0	22.3	12.7
Two workers	61,755	26.7	8.6	18.1	23.0	50.3	27.2	23.1
Less than 1.00	942	16.8	9.7	7.1	23.9	59.3	9.9	49.5
1.00 to 2.99	22,756	20.1	5.2	14.9	18.8	61.1	28.3	32.8
3.00 to 4.99	22,817	29.3	9.0	20.3	26.8	43.9	27.3	16.7
5.00 or more	15,239	33.4	13.2	20.2	23.5	43.1	26.5	16.6
Three workers or more	12,706	19.9	5.0	14.9	24.0	56.1	32.9	23.1
Less than 1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 to 2.99	2,787	7.7	1.3	6.4	17.2	75.1	32.1	43.0
3.00 to 4.99	6,013	20.4	3.8	16.7	25.4	54.2	35.2	19.0
5.00 or more	3,906	27.9	9.5	18.4	26.8	45.3	30.1	15.2
Change in number of workers	51,703	39.4	22.3	17.1	13.0	47.6	18.0	29.5
Less than 1.00	4,762	24.6	19.9	4.7	5.2	70.1	6.4	63.8
1.00 to 2.99	22,632	35.8	19.9	16.0	12.9	51.3	17.7	33.6
3.00 to 4.99	14,157	43.9	21.8	22.0	13.5	42.6	22.4	20.2
5.00 or more	10,152	48.3	29.7	18.6	16.1	35.5	17.9	17.6
None in 1985, more in 1986	4,092	10.8	4.8	6.0	5.8	83.4	13.5	69.9
Less than 1.00	2,236	6.6	2.5	4.2	4.6	88.8	4.7	84.1
1.00 to 2.99	1,559	14.2	7.9	6.2	7.2	78.6	23.9	54.7
3.00 to 4.99	145	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
5.00 or more	151	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
One worker in 1985, more in 1986	12,535	16.1	5.9	10.2	11.2	72.8	22.9	49.9
Less than 1.00	987	4.7	4.7	-	7.1	88.1	5.8	82.4
1.00 to 2.99	7,183	12.4	3.5	8.8	10.9	76.8	23.9	52.8
3.00 to 4.99	2,812	20.4	7.0	13.4	8.6	70.9	27.9	43.1
5.00 or more	1,554	32.5	15.3	17.2	19.6	47.9	19.9	28.0

Table 4. **Distribution of Percent Change in Income-to-Poverty Ratios: 1985-86**—Con.

Characteristic	Total (thous.)	Declined 5 percent or more			Change less than 5 percent	Increased 5 percent or more		
		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more		Total	5 to 19 percent	20 percent or more
NUMBER OF WORKERS—Con.								
Two workers in 1985, more in 1986	4,096	18.1	7.4	10.7	14.9	67.1	18.6	48.4
Less than 1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 to 2.99	1,683	9.6	3.4	6.2	21.4	68.9	11.9	57.0
3.00 to 4.99	1,434	22.1	8.9	13.2	12.5	65.5	26.6	38.8
5.00 or more	978	26.8	12.1	14.7	7.1	66.3	18.4	47.9
Three workers or more in 1985, more in 1986	1,890	19.9	4.3	15.7	23.0	57.1	31.5	25.6
Less than 1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 to 2.99	398	-	-	-	3.0	97.0	34.4	62.6
3.00 to 4.99	940	23.1	4.7	18.5	31.7	45.1	31.1	14.0
5.00 or more	552	29.0	6.9	22.3	22.3	48.6	30.1	18.7
One worker in 1985, none in 1986	5,658	71.2	51.6	19.6	10.0	18.8	7.7	11.1
Less than 1.00	1,089	68.0	55.9	12.1	5.7	26.3	9.6	16.7
1.00 to 2.99	2,968	73.0	49.6	23.5	10.3	16.7	7.1	9.5
3.00 to 4.99	956	71.7	52.6	19.1	16.3	12.0	6.2	5.9
5.00 or more	645	67.6	52.2	15.2	6.5	26.0	9.3	16.7
Two workers in 1985, none in 1986	13,109	61.2	38.6	22.6	13.3	25.5	13.6	11.9
Less than 1.00	326	46.6	46.6	-	-	53.4	12.0	41.4
1.00 to 2.99	6,324	57.1	33.8	23.4	13.0	29.9	13.9	16.0
3.00 to 4.99	3,735	61.8	36.2	25.6	14.2	23.9	15.5	8.5
5.00 or more	2,725	71.5	52.3	19.2	14.3	14.2	10.7	3.6
Three workers or more in 1985, less in 1986	10,323	46.2	21.8	24.4	16.8	37.0	22.4	14.6
Less than 1.00	124	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 2.99	2,516	41.9	18.0	23.9	20.7	37.4	19.7	17.7
3.00 to 4.99	4,135	50.6	21.0	29.6	11.8	37.6	25.2	12.4
5.00 or more	3,548	43.5	23.8	19.6	20.0	36.5	21.9	14.7

- Represents or rounds to zero. B Base less than 200,000.
[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Restricted to persons 18 years and over.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
SEX								
All persons	226,477	100.0	10.3	6.4	3.9	89.7	4.1	85.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	23,603	100.0	76.2	52.8	23.4	23.8	10.3	13.4
Below .75 in 1985	15,154	100.0	86.6	72.6	14.0	13.4	5.9	7.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	8,449	100.0	57.5	17.3	40.2	42.5	18.4	24.1
1.00 or above in 1985	202,874	100.0	2.6	1.0	1.6	97.4	3.4	94.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	11,166	100.0	17.9	4.3	13.5	82.1	31.1	51.0
1.25 or more in 1985	191,708	100.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	98.2	1.8	96.5
Male	108,954	100.0	9.0	5.8	3.2	91.0	3.8	87.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	9,841	100.0	74.6	53.9	20.6	25.4	11.1	14.4
Below .75 in 1985	6,421	100.0	86.5	72.2	14.3	13.5	5.8	7.7
.75 to .99 in 1985	3,420	100.0	52.3	19.6	32.6	47.7	20.9	26.8
1.00 or above in 1985	99,113	100.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	97.5	3.1	94.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	4,989	100.0	18.3	4.8	13.4	81.7	26.7	55.0
1.25 or more in 1985	94,124	100.0	1.7	0.8	0.9	98.3	1.8	96.5
Female	117,523	100.0	11.5	7.0	4.5	88.5	4.4	84.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	13,762	100.0	77.4	52.0	25.4	22.6	9.8	12.8
Below .75 in 1985	8,733	100.0	86.8	72.9	13.9	13.2	5.9	7.3
.75 to .99 in 1985	5,029	100.0	61.1	15.7	45.4	38.9	16.6	22.3
1.00 or above in 1985	103,761	100.0	2.8	1.0	1.8	97.2	3.7	93.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	6,177	100.0	17.5	3.9	13.6	82.5	34.7	47.8
1.25 or more in 1985	97,584	100.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	98.2	1.7	96.4
AGE								
Under 18 years	59,237	100.0	17.1	12.1	5.0	82.9	4.5	78.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	10,114	100.0	80.9	63.8	17.1	19.1	9.0	10.1
Below .75 in 1985	7,243	100.0	91.1	80.0	11.1	8.9	4.7	4.2
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,870	100.0	55.1	23.0	32.1	44.9	20.0	24.9
1.00 or above in 1985	49,123	100.0	3.9	1.5	2.5	96.1	3.5	92.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	3,595	100.0	21.1	4.6	16.5	78.8	20.7	58.1
1.25 or more in 1985	45,529	100.0	2.6	1.2	1.4	97.4	2.2	95.2
Under 6 years	18,123	100.0	17.6	12.3	5.3	82.4	5.1	77.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,214	100.0	78.6	61.8	16.8	21.4	9.6	11.7
Below .75 in 1985	2,273	100.0	88.3	78.2	10.1	11.7	6.4	5.4
.75 to .99 in 1985	941	100.0	55.4	22.3	33.0	44.6	17.5	27.1
1.00 or above in 1985	14,910	100.0	4.4	1.6	2.9	95.6	4.1	91.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,234	100.0	18.0	4.2	13.8	82.1	22.4	59.7
1.25 or more in 1985	13,675	100.0	3.2	1.3	1.9	96.8	2.5	94.3
18 to 24 years	25,673	100.0	9.1	6.0	3.1	90.9	4.0	86.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	2,699	100.0	65.4	47.7	17.7	34.6	12.2	22.4
Below .75 in 1985	1,877	100.0	75.8	61.4	14.4	24.2	9.1	15.1
.75 to .99 in 1985	822	100.0	41.6	16.5	25.1	58.4	19.2	39.2
1.00 or above in 1985	22,974	100.0	2.5	1.1	1.4	97.5	3.0	94.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,180	100.0	11.9	5.3	6.5	88.1	11.4	76.9
1.25 or more in 1985	21,794	100.0	2.0	0.8	1.1	98.0	2.5	95.5
25 to 44 years	71,918	100.0	7.9	5.2	2.8	92.1	2.8	89.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	5,828	100.0	73.0	52.9	20.2	27.0	8.8	18.2
Below .75 in 1985	3,750	100.0	84.8	70.1	14.7	15.2	5.2	10.0
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,078	100.0	51.8	21.7	30.1	48.2	15.2	33.0
1.00 or above in 1985	66,090	100.0	2.2	0.9	1.2	97.8	2.3	95.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,830	100.0	17.6	6.0	11.6	82.4	25.2	57.3
1.25 or more in 1985	63,260	100.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	98.5	1.3	97.3
45 to 64 years	43,888	100.0	6.6	3.6	2.9	93.4	3.5	89.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	2,677	100.0	72.9	45.7	27.2	27.1	13.7	13.4
Below .75 in 1985	1,645	100.0	81.9	62.7	19.2	18.1	8.9	9.2
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,032	100.0	58.6	18.6	40.0	41.4	21.3	20.1
1.00 or above in 1985	41,211	100.0	2.3	0.9	1.4	97.7	2.8	94.9
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,411	100.0	19.7	3.3	16.4	80.3	39.3	40.9
1.25 or more in 1985	39,799	100.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	98.4	1.6	96.8
65 years and over	25,761	100.0	9.0	1.8	7.1	91.0	8.1	83.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	2,286	100.0	80.2	18.4	61.9	19.8	14.1	5.6
Below .75 in 1985	639	100.0	90.5	62.1	28.3	9.5	6.3	3.3
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,647	100.0	76.3	1.5	74.8	23.7	17.2	6.6
1.00 or above in 1985	23,475	100.0	2.0	0.2	1.8	98.0	7.5	90.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,150	100.0	14.8	1.7	13.1	85.2	61.7	23.5
1.25 or more in 1985	21,326	100.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	99.3	2.0	97.2
75 years and over	9,655	100.0	11.1	2.9	8.2	88.9	10.7	78.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,099	100.0	85.3	22.8	62.4	14.7	10.0	4.7
Below .75 in 1985	304	100.0	93.1	75.0	18.1	6.9	–	6.9
.75 to .99 in 1985	795	100.0	82.3	3.0	79.4	17.7	13.8	3.9
1.00 or above in 1985	8,556	100.0	1.6	0.3	1.3	98.4	10.8	87.6
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,084	100.0	9.1	0.7	8.3	91.0	72.9	18.0
1.25 or more in 1985	7,472	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	99.5	1.8	97.7
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
White	192,194	100.0	7.6	4.3	3.3	92.4	3.7	88.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	14,849	100.0	71.7	45.3	26.5	28.3	11.1	17.1
Below .75 in 1985	8,687	100.0	80.8	64.2	16.6	19.2	7.0	12.1
.75 to .99 in 1985	6,162	100.0	58.9	18.6	40.3	41.1	16.9	24.2
1.00 or above in 1985	177,345	100.0	2.2	0.9	1.4	97.8	3.1	94.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	8,342	100.0	17.8	4.5	13.3	82.2	32.5	49.7
1.25 or more in 1985	169,002	100.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	98.6	1.6	96.9
Black	26,954	100.0	27.3	19.3	8.0	72.7	7.0	65.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	7,510	100.0	83.5	65.6	17.9	16.5	9.6	6.9
Below .75 in 1985	5,574	100.0	93.8	83.4	10.4	6.2	5.0	1.2
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,936	100.0	53.6	14.2	39.5	46.4	22.8	23.6
1.00 or above in 1985	19,444	100.0	5.6	1.4	4.2	94.4	6.0	88.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,298	100.0	19.4	3.5	15.9	80.6	27.8	52.7
1.25 or more in 1985	17,148	100.0	3.7	1.1	2.6	96.3	3.0	93.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN—Con.								
Hispanic[1]	15,705	100.0	23.9	18.8	5.1	76.1	8.2	67.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,683	100.0	85.2	70.5	14.7	14.8	7.1	7.7
Below .75 in 1985	2,584	100.0	89.8	81.1	8.7	10.1	4.1	6.0
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,099	100.0	74.2	45.5	28.7	25.8	14.0	11.7
1.00 or above in 1985	12,022	100.0	5.2	3.0	2.2	94.8	8.6	86.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,631	100.0	12.4	3.6	8.8	87.5	32.4	55.2
1.25 or more in 1985	10,391	100.0	4.0	2.8	1.2	96.0	4.8	91.1
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT[2]								
Persons 18 years and over	167,240	100.0	7.9	4.4	3.5	92.1	4.0	88.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	13,490	100.0	72.7	44.6	28.1	27.3	11.3	16.0
Below .75 in 1985	7,911	100.0	82.5	65.9	16.7	17.5	7.0	10.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	5,579	100.0	58.8	14.4	44.4	41.2	17.5	23.7
1.00 or above in 1985	153,750	100.0	2.2	0.8	1.4	97.8	3.3	94.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	7,571	100.0	16.3	4.2	12.1	83.7	36.0	47.7
1.25 or more in 1985	146,179	100.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	98.5	1.6	96.9
Not a high school graduate	41,126	100.0	18.1	9.8	8.3	81.9	8.6	73.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	7,470	100.0	79.8	47.1	32.7	20.2	10.4	9.8
Below .75 in 1985	4,293	100.0	87.9	71.7	16.2	12.1	6.4	5.7
.75 to .99 in 1985	3,177	100.0	68.7	13.8	54.9	31.2	15.8	15.4
1.00 or above in 1985	33,657	100.0	4.4	1.5	2.8	95.6	8.2	87.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	3,687	100.0	18.6	4.1	14.5	81.4	42.9	38.5
1.25 or more in 1985	29,970	100.0	2.6	1.2	1.4	97.4	3.9	93.5
High school graduate, no college	58,436	100.0	6.5	3.7	2.8	93.5	3.6	89.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,820	100.0	67.2	43.5	23.7	32.8	14.0	18.8
Below .75 in 1985	2,199	100.0	83.0	64.6	18.5	17.0	7.9	9.1
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,621	100.0	45.7	14.9	30.7	54.3	22.3	32.1
1.00 or above in 1985	54,616	100.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	97.8	2.8	94.9
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,606	100.0	11.5	2.8	8.7	88.5	32.7	55.8
1.25 or more in 1985	52,010	100.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	98.2	1.3	96.9
1 to 3 years of college	38,337	100.0	3.9	2.2	1.7	96.1	2.2	93.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,808	100.0	64.2	41.4	22.8	35.9	10.9	24.9
Below .75 in 1985	1,068	100.0	70.5	53.2	17.3	29.5	8.8	20.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	540	100.0	51.5	18.0	33.5	48.5	15.2	33.3
1.00 or above in 1985	36,728	100.0	1.3	0.5	0.7	98.7	1.8	97.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	842	100.0	16.6	6.1	10.5	83.4	27.1	56.3
1.25 or more in 1985	35,886	100.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	99.1	1.2	97.9
4 or more years of college	29,339	100.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	98.3	0.7	97.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	591	100.0	42.5	28.3	14.2	57.5	6.9	50.6
Below .75 in 1985	350	100.0	50.0	40.6	9.1	50.3	2.9	47.4
.75 to .99 in 1985	241	100.0	31.5	10.0	21.6	68.5	12.9	55.6
1.00 or above in 1985	28,748	100.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	99.1	0.6	98.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	435	100.0	25.1	9.7	15.4	74.9	15.2	59.5
1.25 or more in 1985	28,313	100.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	99.5	0.4	99.1
REGION								
Northeast	45,921	100.0	10.7	6.5	4.2	89.3	3.0	86.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	4,630	100.0	80.4	57.2	23.2	19.6	8.4	11.1
Below .75 in 1985	3,154	100.0	89.6	76.1	13.5	10.4	4.6	5.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,476	100.0	60.8	16.7	44.1	39.2	16.5	22.6
1.00 or above in 1985	41,291	100.0	2.9	0.8	2.0	97.1	2.4	94.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,242	100.0	14.0	-	14.0	86.0	24.0	62.0
1.25 or more in 1985	39,049	100.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	97.8	1.2	96.6
Midwest	60,957	100.0	6.8	5.3	3.5	91.2	3.1	88.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	5,654	100.0	74.0	47.9	26.1	26.0	10.1	15.9
Below .75 in 1985	3,617	100.0	83.3	67.5	15.8	16.7	8.1	8.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,037	100.0	57.4	12.9	44.5	42.6	13.7	28.9
1.00 or above in 1985	55,303	100.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	97.9	2.4	95.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,285	100.0	17.5	7.8	9.8	82.4	31.7	50.7
1.25 or more in 1985	53,018	100.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	98.6	1.2	97.4
South	76,437	100.0	12.2	7.9	4.2	87.8	5.6	82.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	9,720	100.0	75.9	55.0	20.9	24.1	11.8	12.3
Below .75 in 1985	6,352	100.0	87.5	73.2	14.2	12.5	5.7	6.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	3,368	100.0	54.1	20.5	33.6	45.9	23.3	22.7
1.00 or above in 1985	66,717	100.0	2.9	1.1	1.8	97.1	4.7	92.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	4,290	100.0	18.9	4.8	14.1	81.1	36.5	44.6
1.25 or more in 1985	62,426	100.0	1.8	0.8	0.9	98.2	2.5	95.7
West	43,163	100.0	8.8	5.1	3.7	91.2	4.0	87.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,600	100.0	75.1	49.2	25.9	24.9	9.3	15.6
Below .75 in 1985	2,033	100.0	85.3	74.3	11.1	14.7	4.4	10.3
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,567	100.0	61.8	16.7	45.2	38.2	15.6	22.6
1.00 or above in 1985	39,563	100.0	2.7	1.1	1.7	97.3	3.5	93.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,349	100.0	20.0	4.3	15.7	80.1	27.3	52.7
1.25 or more in 1985	37,214	100.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	98.3	2.0	96.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
TYPE OF RESIDENCE								
Inside metropolitan area	170,756	100.0	9.1	5.8	3.3	90.9	3.6	87.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	15,515	100.0	76.2	53.7	22.5	23.8	11.0	12.8
Below .75 in 1985	9,877	100.0	87.6	75.1	12.5	12.4	6.8	5.7
.75 to .99 in 1985	5,638	100.0	56.3	16.2	40.1	43.7	18.4	25.3
1.00 or above in 1985	155,240	100.0	2.4	1.0	1.4	97.6	2.8	94.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	8,026	100.0	16.5	4.6	11.9	83.5	31.2	52.3
1.25 or more in 1985	147,215	100.0	1.7	0.8	0.8	98.3	1.3	97.0
Inside central city	66,100	100.0	13.8	9.8	4.1	86.2	4.5	81.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	9,380	100.0	79.1	60.4	18.7	20.9	10.5	10.3
Below .75 in 1985	6,419	100.0	87.2	78.2	8.9	12.8	7.6	5.3
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,962	100.0	61.7	21.8	39.9	38.3	16.9	21.3
1.00 or above in 1985	56,719	100.0	3.1	1.4	1.7	96.9	3.5	93.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	3,854	100.0	16.4	6.3	10.1	83.6	30.0	53.6
1.25 or more in 1985	52,865	100.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	97.9	1.6	96.3
Outside central city	104,656	100.0	6.1	3.3	2.8	93.9	3.0	90.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	6,135	100.0	71.7	43.4	28.3	28.3	11.6	16.6
Below .75 in 1985	3,459	100.0	88.3	69.2	19.1	11.7	5.2	6.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,676	100.0	50.3	10.1	40.3	49.7	19.9	29.7
1.00 or above in 1985	98,521	100.0	2.1	0.8	1.2	97.9	2.4	95.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	4,172	100.0	16.6	3.1	13.6	83.4	32.3	51.0
1.25 or more in 1985	94,349	100.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	98.6	1.1	97.5
Outside metropolitan area	55,721	100.0	13.9	8.2	5.8	86.1	5.7	80.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	8,088	100.0	76.2	51.1	25.1	23.8	9.1	14.6
Below .75 in 1985	5,277	100.0	84.9	68.0	16.9	15.1	4.2	10.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,811	100.0	59.9	19.5	40.4	40.1	18.4	21.7
1.00 or above in 1985	47,633	100.0	3.3	0.9	2.5	96.7	5.2	91.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	3,140	100.0	21.3	3.5	17.8	78.7	30.8	47.9
1.25 or more in 1985	44,493	100.0	2.1	0.7	1.4	97.9	3.4	94.6
MOBILITY STATUS BETWEEN 1985 AND 1986								
Same house	171,326	100.0	9.4	5.9	3.5	90.6	4.1	86.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	16,012	100.0	78.5	54.3	24.2	21.5	11.0	10.5
Below .75 in 1985	10,169	100.0	89.6	76.3	13.4	10.4	5.4	4.9
.75 to .99 in 1985	5,843	100.0	59.1	16.0	43.1	40.9	20.6	20.3
1.00 or above in 1985	155,314	100.0	2.3	0.9	1.4	97.7	3.4	94.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	8,312	100.0	17.8	4.0	13.8	82.2	35.9	46.3
1.25 or more in 1985	147,001	100.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	98.6	1.5	97.1
Different house	55,151	100.0	13.1	8.0	5.1	86.9	4.2	82.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	7,591	100.0	71.4	49.8	21.6	28.6	9.0	19.6
Below .75 in 1985	4,985	100.0	80.5	65.2	15.3	19.5	6.7	12.7
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,606	100.0	53.8	20.2	33.6	46.2	13.4	32.8
1.00 or above in 1985	47,560	100.0	3.8	1.3	2.4	96.2	3.5	92.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,854	100.0	18.0	5.1	12.8	82.0	17.2	64.8
1.25 or more in 1985	44,707	100.0	2.8	1.1	1.8	97.2	2.6	94.6
Same State	38,637	100.0	14.1	8.7	5.4	85.9	4.1	81.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	5,679	100.0	74.4	51.0	23.4	25.6	9.4	16.2
Below .75 in 1985	3,800	100.0	82.4	65.8	16.7	17.6	7.7	9.9
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,879	100.0	58.2	21.0	37.1	41.8	12.9	28.9
1.00 or above in 1985	32,958	100.0	3.7	1.4	2.3	96.3	3.2	93.1
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,968	100.0	20.3	5.1	15.2	79.6	20.2	59.5
1.25 or more in 1985	30,991	100.0	2.6	1.1	1.5	97.4	2.1	95.3
Different State	16,514	100.0	10.7	6.4	4.3	89.3	4.5	84.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,912	100.0	62.4	46.2	16.2	37.6	7.8	29.8
Below .75 in 1985	1,185	100.0	74.5	63.5	11.1	25.6	3.7	21.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	727	100.0	42.8	18.2	24.5	57.4	14.6	42.8
1.00 or above in 1985	14,602	100.0	4.0	1.2	2.7	96.0	4.1	92.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	886	100.0	12.6	5.1	7.6	87.4	10.6	76.7
1.25 or more in 1985	13,716	100.0	3.4	1.0	2.4	96.6	3.7	92.9
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION								
No change in participation	216,960	100.0	9.7	6.2	3.6	90.3	3.7	86.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	21,363	100.0	78.8	55.1	23.6	21.2	9.3	12.0
Below .75 in 1985	14,182	100.0	87.9	74.2	13.7	12.1	5.1	6.9
.75 to .99 in 1985	7,181	100.0	60.7	17.4	43.2	39.3	17.4	21.9
1.00 or above in 1985	195,597	100.0	2.2	0.8	1.4	97.8	3.1	94.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	10,012	100.0	17.5	4.6	13.0	82.5	30.6	51.9
1.25 or more in 1985	185,585	100.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	98.6	1.6	97.0
Participated both years	25,134	100.0	59.0	41.3	17.7	41.0	11.4	29.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	14,976	100.0	88.2	65.4	22.8	11.8	6.9	4.9
Below .75 in 1985	11,118	100.0	92.4	80.0	12.4	7.6	5.1	2.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	3,858	100.0	76.1	23.4	52.7	23.9	12.2	11.7
1.00 or above in 1985	10,158	100.0	15.9	5.8	10.1	84.1	18.1	66.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	3,372	100.0	26.7	6.8	20.0	73.3	31.9	41.3
1.25 or more in 1985	6,786	100.0	10.5	5.3	5.2	89.5	11.3	78.2
Did not participate either year	191,826	100.0	3.3	1.6	1.7	96.7	2.6	94.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	6,386	100.0	58.6	31.1	25.6	43.4	14.8	28.6
Below .75 in 1985	3,063	100.0	71.7	53.3	18.3	28.3	5.4	23.0
.75 to .99 in 1985	3,323	100.0	42.8	10.6	32.2	57.2	23.4	33.8
1.00 or above in 1985	185,440	100.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	98.5	2.2	96.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	6,640	100.0	12.8	3.4	9.4	87.2	30.0	57.2
1.25 or more in 1985	178,800	100.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	99.0	1.2	97.8
Change in participation	9,517	100.0	23.0	11.3	11.7	77.0	14.3	62.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	2,241	100.0	51.9	30.7	21.2	48.0	20.7	27.4
Below .75 in 1985	973	100.0	68.0	49.2	18.8	32.0	16.6	15.4
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,268	100.0	39.7	16.6	23.1	60.3	23.8	36.5
1.00 or above in 1985	7,277	100.0	14.1	5.4	8.7	85.9	12.3	73.6
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,154	100.0	20.9	2.3	18.6	79.1	35.2	43.9
1.25 or more in 1985	6,123	100.0	12.8	6.0	6.9	87.2	8.0	79.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
PROGRAM PARTICIPATION—Con.								
Participant to nonparticipant	5,570	100.0	15.0	4.3	10.7	85.0	15.5	69.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,490	100.0	38.2	14.8	23.4	61.8	28.1	33.8
Below .75 in 1985	527	100.0	50.1	32.8	17.5	49.9	28.7	21.3
.75 to .99 in 1985	963	100.0	31.7	5.0	26.7	68.3	27.7	40.7
1.00 or above in 1985	4,080	100.0	6.5	0.4	6.1	93.5	10.9	82.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	844	100.0	20.5	0.7	19.7	79.6	24.4	55.1
1.25 or more in 1985	3,236	100.0	2.9	0.3	2.6	97.1	7.4	89.7
Nonparticipant to participant	3,947	100.0	34.4	21.3	13.0	65.7	12.5	53.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	751	100.0	79.2	62.3	17.0	20.8	6.1	14.6
Below .75 in 1985	446	100.0	89.0	68.6	20.4	11.0	2.2	8.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	305	100.0	64.9	52.8	12.1	35.1	11.8	23.3
1.00 or above in 1985	3,197	100.0	23.8	11.7	12.1	76.2	14.0	62.2
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	310	100.0	22.3	6.5	15.8	77.7	64.2	13.5
1.25 or more in 1985	2,887	100.0	24.0	12.3	11.7	76.0	8.6	67.4
FAMILY SIZE								
Persons in family	194,444	100.0	9.8	6.4	3.4	90.2	3.6	86.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	19,361	100.0	76.7	56.7	19.9	23.3	10.9	12.4
Below .75 in 1985	13,032	100.0	88.2	74.3	13.9	11.8	5.8	6.0
.75 to .99 in 1985	6,329	100.0	52.9	20.6	32.3	47.1	21.5	25.6
1.00 or above in 1985	175,083	100.0	2.4	0.9	1.5	97.6	2.8	94.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	8,453	100.0	17.5	3.9	13.6	82.5	25.7	56.7
1.25 or more in 1985	166,630	100.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	98.4	1.6	96.8
No change in family size	161,444	100.0	9.2	5.9	3.3	90.8	3.3	87.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	15,527	100.0	77.2	55.3	21.8	22.8	11.2	11.6
Below .75 in 1985	10,269	100.0	89.6	74.0	15.7	10.4	5.6	4.7
.75 to .99 in 1985	5,257	100.0	52.9	19.0	33.9	47.1	22.2	25.0
1.00 or above in 1985	145,917	100.0	2.0	0.7	1.3	98.0	2.5	95.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	6,865	100.0	17.9	3.9	14.0	82.1	26.7	55.4
1.25 or more in 1985	139,052	100.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	98.8	1.3	97.5
Two persons	43,815	100.0	6.7	3.5	3.3	93.2	3.4	89.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	2,912	100.0	74.6	43.2	31.4	25.4	12.6	12.8
Below .75 in 1985	1,688	100.0	86.4	60.7	25.8	13.6	10.0	3.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,224	100.0	58.3	19.2	39.1	41.7	16.2	25.5
1.00 or above in 1985	40,902	100.0	1.9	0.6	1.3	98.1	2.7	95.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,428	100.0	16.7	3.7	13.0	83.3	47.2	36.1
1.25 or more in 1985	39,475	100.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	98.6	1.1	97.5
Three persons	33,573	100.0	8.3	5.8	2.6	91.7	3.8	87.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,167	100.0	74.0	57.6	16.4	26.0	13.2	12.9
Below .75 in 1985	2,181	100.0	82.7	74.0	8.8	17.3	7.4	9.9
.75 to .99 in 1985	986	100.0	54.7	21.4	33.3	45.3	26.0	19.5
1.00 or above in 1985	30,407	100.0	1.5	0.4	1.2	98.5	2.8	95.6
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,100	100.0	10.6	0.8	9.8	89.4	43.5	45.9
1.25 or more in 1985	29,306	100.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	98.8	1.3	97.5
Four persons	44,408	100.0	7.8	4.6	3.2	92.2	1.5	90.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,598	100.0	73.6	50.0	23.7	26.4	7.6	18.8
Below .75 in 1985	2,162	100.0	85.5	69.5	16.0	14.5	4.8	9.7
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,437	100.0	55.7	20.6	35.1	44.2	11.7	32.5
1.00 or above in 1985	40,809	100.0	2.0	0.6	1.4	98.0	0.9	97.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,762	100.0	23.8	4.8	19.1	76.2	9.8	66.3
1.25 or more in 1985	39,047	100.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	99.0	0.5	98.4
Five persons or more	39,648	100.0	14.3	10.3	4.0	85.7	4.8	80.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	5,850	100.0	82.4	63.5	18.9	17.6	11.8	5.8
Below .75 in 1985	4,239	100.0	96.6	81.5	15.0	3.4	3.4	-
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,611	100.0	45.1	16.0	29.1	54.9	33.7	21.2
1.00 or above in 1985	33,798	100.0	2.5	1.1	1.4	97.5	3.6	93.9
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,574	100.0	17.5	4.7	12.8	82.5	19.8	62.7
1.25 or more in 1985	31,224	100.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	98.7	2.3	96.4
Change in family size	33,000	100.0	12.6	8.8	3.7	87.4	4.9	82.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,834	100.0	74.5	62.4	12.2	25.5	9.5	15.9
Below .75 in 1985	2,762	100.0	83.0	75.7	7.3	17.0	6.2	10.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,072	100.0	52.8	28.1	24.7	47.2	18.3	28.9
1.00 or above in 1985	29,166	100.0	4.4	1.8	2.6	95.6	4.3	91.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,588	100.0	16.1	4.0	12.0	83.9	21.5	62.5
1.25 or more in 1985	27,578	100.0	3.7	1.7	2.1	96.3	3.3	92.9
Two persons in 1985, more in 1986	4,322	100.0	5.5	2.3	3.2	94.5	3.8	90.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	348	100.0	47.4	29.0	18.4	52.9	18.7	33.9
Below .75 in 1985	224	100.0	64.3	36.2	28.6	35.7	11.2	24.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	125	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	3,973	100.0	1.9	-	1.9	98.1	2.5	95.6
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	162	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	3,811	100.0	1.9	-	1.9	98.1	2.2	95.9
Three persons in 1985, more in 1986	5,038	100.0	8.0	4.9	3.1	92.0	4.9	87.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	366	100.0	77.0	60.7	16.4	23.0	7.7	15.3
Below .75 in 1985	221	100.0	100.0	86.9	13.6	-	-	-
.75 to .99 in 1985	145	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	4,672	100.0	2.6	0.5	2.1	97.4	4.7	92.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	192	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	4,480	100.0	2.1	0.6	1.5	97.9	2.2	95.7
Four persons in 1985, more in 1986	3,462	100.0	16.8	8.4	8.4	83.2	7.2	76.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	505	100.0	80.0	49.5	30.5	20.0	12.5	7.5
Below .75 in 1985	309	100.0	76.1	50.8	25.2	24.3	12.0	12.3
.75 to .99 in 1985	196	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	2,957	100.0	6.0	1.4	4.6	94.0	6.3	87.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	245	100.0	12.7	-	12.7	86.9	19.6	67.8
1.25 or more in 1985	2,713	100.0	5.3	1.5	3.9	94.6	5.0	89.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
FAMILY SIZE—Con.								
Five persons or more in 1985, more in 1986	3,188	100.0	26.3	24.5	1.8	73.7	4.3	69.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,054	100.0	75.0	69.6	5.4	24.9	6.4	18.5
Below .75 in 1985	892	100.0	82.3	82.3	-	17.7	7.5	10.2
.75 to .99 in 1985	161	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	2,135	100.0	2.2	2.2	-	97.8	3.4	94.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	339	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	8.0	92.3
1.25 or more in 1985	1,795	100.0	2.6	2.6	-	97.4	2.5	94.9
Three persons in 1985, two persons in 1986	3,078	100.0	9.5	5.5	4.0	90.5	4.6	85.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	196	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	143	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	2,882	100.0	5.9	3.2	2.6	94.1	3.6	90.6
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	137	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	2,745	100.0	4.6	2.6	2.0	95.4	3.8	91.7
Four persons in 1985, less in 1986	5,127	100.0	6.4	5.8	0.6	93.6	3.2	90.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	206	100.0	82.0	82.0	-	18.0	-	18.0
Below .75 in 1985	144	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	62	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	4,921	100.0	3.3	2.6	0.7	96.7	3.4	93.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	96	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	4,825	100.0	2.7	2.1	0.7	97.3	2.9	94.4
Five persons or more in 1985, less in 1986	8,785	100.0	16.7	11.8	4.9	83.3	5.8	77.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,159	100.0	79.6	72.3	7.3	20.4	8.9	11.5
Below .75 in 1985	919	100.0	84.5	81.2	3.4	15.5	4.6	10.9
.75 to .99 in 1985	241	100.0	61.0	38.2	22.8	39.0	25.3	13.7
1.00 or above in 1985	7,626	100.0	7.1	2.6	4.5	92.9	5.4	87.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	418	100.0	29.9	3.1	26.6	70.1	24.4	45.7
1.25 or more in 1985	7,208	100.0	5.8	2.5	3.2	94.2	4.3	90.0
FAMILY STATUS								
No change in family status	214,698	100.0	10.2	6.3	3.9	89.8	4.0	85.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	22,121	100.0	78.0	53.8	24.2	22.0	10.0	12.1
Below .75 in 1985	14,215	100.0	88.5	74.6	14.0	11.5	5.2	6.3
.75 to .99 in 1985	7,906	100.0	59.0	16.5	42.5	41.0	18.5	22.5
1.00 or above in 1985	192,577	100.0	2.4	0.8	1.5	97.6	3.3	94.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	10,607	100.0	17.3	3.7	13.6	82.7	32.5	50.2
1.25 or more in 1985	181,970	100.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	98.5	1.6	96.9
Family member entire period	189,868	100.0	9.6	6.3	3.3	90.4	3.4	87.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	18,437	100.0	77.7	57.2	20.4	22.3	10.2	12.1
Below .75 in 1985	12,397	100.0	89.4	75.5	13.9	10.6	5.0	5.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	6,039	100.0	53.6	19.7	33.9	46.4	21.1	25.3
1.00 or above in 1985	171,432	100.0	2.3	0.8	1.5	97.7	2.7	95.1
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	8,272	100.0	17.6	3.7	13.9	82.4	26.3	56.1
1.25 or more in 1985	163,160	100.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	98.5	1.5	97.0
Married-couple family	159,687	100.0	5.8	3.3	2.5	94.2	2.8	91.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	8,757	100.0	73.0	47.2	25.7	27.0	11.1	15.9
Below .75 in 1985	5,055	100.0	87.6	66.1	21.5	12.4	3.0	9.4
.75 to .99 in 1985	3,703	100.0	53.0	21.4	31.6	47.0	22.1	24.9
1.00 or above in 1985	150,930	100.0	1.9	0.7	1.2	98.1	2.4	95.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	5,760	100.0	17.7	4.6	13.1	82.3	26.9	55.3
1.25 or more in 1985	145,170	100.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	98.8	1.4	97.4
Other family type	30,182	100.0	29.8	22.1	7.6	70.2	6.4	63.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	9,679	100.0	81.9	66.3	15.7	18.1	9.5	8.6
Below .75 in 1985	7,343	100.0	90.7	81.9	8.7	9.3	6.3	3.1
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,337	100.0	54.5	16.9	37.5	45.5	19.5	26.1
1.00 or above in 1985	20,502	100.0	5.1	1.3	3.8	94.9	5.0	89.9
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,512	100.0	17.4	1.7	15.8	82.6	24.9	57.7
1.25 or more in 1985	17,990	100.0	3.4	1.3	2.1	96.6	2.2	94.4
Unrelated individual entire period	24,830	100.0	14.6	6.6	8.0	85.4	8.3	77.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,684	100.0	79.5	36.7	42.8	20.5	8.6	11.9
Below .75 in 1985	1,818	100.0	82.6	68.2	14.4	17.4	6.9	10.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,867	100.0	76.5	6.0	70.4	23.5	10.2	13.3
1.00 or above in 1985	21,145	100.0	3.3	1.4	2.0	96.7	8.3	88.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,335	100.0	16.1	3.6	12.5	83.8	54.3	29.6
1.25 or more in 1985	18,811	100.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	98.2	2.6	95.7
Change in family status	11,779	100.0	12.8	8.1	4.7	87.2	6.5	80.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,482	100.0	49.9	38.1	11.8	50.1	15.9	34.1
Below .75 in 1985	939	100.0	57.9	43.1	14.8	42.2	15.9	26.2
.75 to .99 in 1985	543	100.0	36.1	29.5	6.6	63.7	16.0	47.7
1.00 or above in 1985	10,297	100.0	7.4	3.8	3.7	92.6	5.2	87.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	559	100.0	28.3	15.9	12.5	71.7	5.2	66.4
1.25 or more in 1985	9,738	100.0	6.2	3.1	3.2	93.7	5.2	88.6
From married couple to:								
Other family type	2,711	100.0	24.7	19.1	5.5	75.4	10.4	64.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	470	100.0	71.7	71.7	-	28.3	18.5	9.8
Below .75 in 1985	292	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-
.75 to .99 in 1985	178	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	2,241	100.0	14.8	8.1	6.7	85.2	8.7	76.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	28	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	2,212	100.0	14.0	7.2	6.8	86.0	8.8	77.2
Unrelated individual	2,599	100.0	12.0	6.0	6.0	88.0	2.7	85.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	111	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	65	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	45	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	2,489	100.0	9.0	4.5	4.5	91.0	2.9	88.1
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	77	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	2,412	100.0	7.2	4.0	3.2	92.8	2.9	89.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
FAMILY STATUS—Con.								
From other family type to:								
Married-couple	1,932	100.0	10.2	5.1	5.1	89.9	9.9	79.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	454	100.0	40.7	21.8	18.9	59.3	30.0	29.3
Below .75 in 1985	342	100.0	34.8	9.6	25.1	65.2	39.8	25.4
.75 to .99 in 1985	112	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,478	100.0	0.8	–	0.8	99.3	3.8	95.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	162	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,316	100.0	0.9	–	0.9	99.2	4.3	94.8
Unrelated individual	1,500	100.0	12.0	7.1	4.9	88.0	11.7	76.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	69	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	22	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	48	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,431	100.0	10.0	6.6	3.4	90.0	12.3	77.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	97	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,334	100.0	5.5	3.4	2.2	94.5	12.1	82.3
From unrelated individual to:								
Married-couple	2,222	100.0	1.8	1.0	0.9	98.2	2.3	95.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	198	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	122	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	76	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	2,024	100.0	1.0	–	1.0	99.1	1.8	97.2
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	126	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,898	100.0	1.1	–	1.1	99.0	1.1	97.9
Other family type	814	100.0	13.4	6.4	7.0	86.6	–	86.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	180	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	96	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	84	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	634	100.0	5.8	–	5.8	94.2	–	94.2
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	69	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	565	100.0	3.7	–	3.7	96.3	–	96.3
Family member to unrelated individual, total	4,099	100.0	12.0	6.4	5.6	88.0	6.0	82.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	180	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	87	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	93	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	3,919	100.0	9.4	5.3	4.1	90.6	6.3	84.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	174	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	3,746	100.0	6.6	3.7	2.8	93.4	6.2	87.2
Unrelated individual to family member, total	3,036	100.0	4.9	2.4	2.5	95.1	1.6	93.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	378	100.0	24.9	19.6	5.3	75.1	3.7	71.4
Below .75 in 1985	218	100.0	37.2	28.0	9.2	62.8	6.4	56.9
.75 to .99 in 1985	160	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	2,658	100.0	2.1	–	2.1	97.9	1.4	96.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	195	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	2,463	100.0	1.6	–	1.6	98.4	0.9	97.5
MARITAL STATUS[2]								
Both Sexes								
Total	167,240	100.0	7.9	4.4	3.5	92.1	4.0	88.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	13,490	100.0	72.7	44.6	28.1	27.3	11.3	16.0
Below .75 in 1985	7,911	100.0	82.5	65.9	16.7	17.5	7.0	10.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	5,579	100.0	58.8	14.4	44.4	41.2	17.5	23.7
1.00 or above in 1985	153,750	100.0	2.2	0.8	1.4	97.8	3.3	94.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	7,571	100.0	16.3	4.2	12.1	83.7	36.0	47.7
1.25 or more in 1985	146,179	100.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	98.5	1.6	96.9
No change in marital status	160,456	100.0	7.9	4.4	3.5	92.1	4.0	88.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	12,823	100.0	73.9	45.3	28.6	26.1	11.1	15.0
Below .75 in 1985	7,489	100.0	83.9	67.2	16.7	16.1	6.5	9.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	5,334	100.0	59.9	14.5	45.4	40.1	17.6	22.5
1.00 or above in 1985	147,633	100.0	2.1	0.8	1.3	97.9	3.4	94.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	7,219	100.0	15.7	3.9	11.9	84.3	37.6	46.7
1.25 or more in 1985	140,415	100.0	1.4	0.6	0.8	98.6	1.6	96.9
Married	101,007	100.0	4.6	2.3	2.3	95.4	2.7	92.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	4,492	100.0	68.3	39.8	28.5	31.7	13.2	18.5
Below .75 in 1985	2,421	100.0	80.7	56.1	24.7	19.3	6.2	13.1
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,071	100.0	53.8	20.8	33.1	46.2	21.4	24.7
1.00 or above in 1985	96,516	100.0	1.7	0.6	1.1	98.3	2.2	96.1
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	3,160	100.0	16.4	4.0	12.4	83.6	31.8	51.8
1.25 or more in 1985	93,356	100.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	98.8	1.2	97.6
Widowed	11,788	100.0	16.4	4.8	11.6	83.6	11.8	71.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,892	100.0	85.0	27.0	58.0	15.0	8.5	6.6
Below .75 in 1985	661	100.0	90.2	67.8	22.4	9.8	6.8	3.0
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,231	100.0	82.3	5.1	77.2	17.7	9.3	8.4
1.00 or above in 1985	9,896	100.0	3.2	0.5	2.7	96.8	12.4	84.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,470	100.0	12.6	1.1	11.5	87.4	64.1	23.3
1.25 or more in 1985	8,426	100.0	1.6	0.4	1.2	98.4	3.4	95.0
Divorced	167,240	100.0	7.9	4.4	3.5	92.1	4.0	88.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	13,490	100.0	72.7	44.6	28.1	27.3	11.3	16.0
Below .75 in 1985	7,911	100.0	82.5	65.9	16.7	17.5	7.0	10.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	5,579	100.0	58.8	14.4	44.4	41.2	17.5	23.7
1.00 or above in 1985	153,750	100.0	2.2	0.8	1.4	97.8	3.3	94.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	7,571	100.0	16.3	4.2	12.1	83.7	36.0	47.7
1.25 or more in 1985	146,179	100.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	98.5	1.6	96.9
Separated	2,720	100.0	33.6	24.5	9.1	66.4	9.3	57.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	990	100.0	79.8	62.3	17.4	20.3	12.3	8.0
Below .75 in 1985	673	100.0	87.4	81.7	5.5	12.6	7.1	5.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	318	100.0	63.5	21.1	42.5	36.2	23.3	13.2
1.00 or above in 1985	1,730	100.0	7.2	2.8	4.3	92.8	7.6	85.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	294	100.0	28.6	10.2	18.4	71.4	37.1	34.4
1.25 or more in 1985	1,435	100.0	2.8	1.3	1.5	97.2	1.5	95.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
MARITAL STATUS[2]—Con.								
Both Sexes—Con.								
Never married	34,052	100.0	9.4	6.4	2.9	90.6	4.1	86.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,646	100.0	69.5	50.9	18.7	30.5	12.2	18.3
Below .75 in 1985	2,588	100.0	80.8	67.3	13.4	19.2	8.0	11.2
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,058	100.0	41.9	10.5	31.4	58.1	22.5	35.6
1.00 or above in 1985	30,406	100.0	2.1	1.1	1.0	97.9	3.2	94.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,501	100.0	12.2	4.5	7.7	87.8	22.3	65.6
1.25 or more in 1985	28,905	100.0	1.6	0.9	0.7	98.4	2.2	96.2
Change in marital status	6,784	100.0	8.9	4.8	4.2	91.1	3.6	87.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	667	100.0	49.8	31.3	18.4	50.2	15.3	34.9
Below .75 in 1985	422	100.0	58.3	42.4	15.9	41.7	15.9	25.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	245	100.0	35.1	12.2	22.9	64.9	14.3	50.6
1.00 or above in 1985	6,117	100.0	4.5	1.9	2.6	95.5	2.3	93.2
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	353	100.0	27.8	10.5	17.3	72.2	4.5	67.7
1.25 or more in 1985	5,764	100.0	3.1	1.3	1.7	97.0	2.2	94.8
Marital status in 1985:								
Married	2,177	100.0	13.7	8.0	5.7	86.2	4.3	81.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	207	100.0	70.0	44.0	26.1	30.0	13.0	16.9
Below .75 in 1985	116	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	91	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,970	100.0	7.8	4.3	3.6	92.2	3.4	88.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	99	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,871	100.0	4.9	2.9	1.9	95.1	3.6	91.6
Widowed	100	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below 1.00 in 1985	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	81	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	63	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	966	100.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	98.2	6.2	92.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	77	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	48	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	29	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	889	100.0	–	–	–	100.0	4.2	95.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	33	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	856	100.0	–	–	–	100.0	2.5	97.5
Separated	1,180	100.0	12.4	7.1	5.3	87.6	3.3	84.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	217	100.0	47.0	28.6	18.4	53.0	13.4	39.6
Below .75 in 1985	135	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	83	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	963	100.0	4.5	2.3	2.3	95.4	1.1	94.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	41	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	922	100.0	4.7	2.4	2.4	95.2	1.2	94.1
Never married	2,361	100.0	5.7	2.4	3.3	94.3	2.2	92.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	146	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	124	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	2,215	100.0	3.4	0.4	3.1	96.6	1.2	95.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	162	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	2,053	100.0	2.0	–	2.0	98.0	1.3	96.7
Marital status in 1986:								
Married	3,644	100.0	4.5	1.4	3.0	95.6	3.3	92.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	295	100.0	25.4	14.6	10.8	74.6	19.3	55.3
Below .75 in 1985	194	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	101	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	3,349	100.0	2.6	0.3	2.4	97.4	1.9	95.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	225	100.0	15.6	4.0	11.6	84.4	7.1	77.8
1.25 or more in 1985	3,124	100.0	1.7	–	1.7	98.3	1.5	96.8
Widowed	611	100.0	15.4	6.2	9.2	84.6	6.9	77.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	82	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	72	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	529	100.0	9.8	3.2	6.6	90.2	4.3	85.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	486	100.0	1.8	1.8	–	98.1	4.7	93.4
Divorced	1,546	100.0	11.7	7.9	3.9	88.3	3.0	85.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	156	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	103	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,390	100.0	5.7	4.0	1.6	94.4	2.0	92.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	58	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,332	100.0	5.3	3.6	1.7	94.7	2.1	92.6
Separated	982	100.0	17.0	11.4	5.6	83.0	3.5	79.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	134	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	115	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	848	100.0	6.5	3.8	2.7	93.5	3.1	90.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	26	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	823	100.0	5.3	2.4	2.8	94.7	3.2	91.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
MARITAL STATUS[2]—Con.								
Males, 18 Years and Over								
Total	78,733	100.0	5.9	3.4	2.6	94.1	5.6	88.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	4,605	100.0	67.7	42.2	25.5	32.3	10.6	21.7
Below .75 in 1985	2,745	100.0	79.3	56.7	22.6	20.7	7.1	13.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,860	100.0	50.6	16.3	34.2	49.4	15.1	34.3
1.00 or above in 1985	74,128	100.0	2.1	0.9	1.1	97.9	5.6	92.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	3,088	100.0	17.2	6.1	11.1	82.8	82.8	-
1.25 or more in 1985	71,062	100.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	98.6	1.0	97.6
No change in marital status	75,584	100.0	5.8	3.4	2.5	94.2	5.5	88.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	4,448	100.0	68.4	42.6	25.7	31.6	10.6	21.0
Below .75 in 1985	2,641	100.0	79.9	56.4	23.5	20.1	7.0	13.1
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,808	100.0	51.5	16.8	34.7	48.5	15.0	33.5
1.00 or above in 1985	71,136	100.0	2.0	0.9	1.1	98.0	5.6	92.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,952	100.0	17.1	6.1	11.0	82.9	82.9	-
1.25 or more in 1985	68,184	100.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	98.6	1.0	97.6
Married	50,965	100.0	4.6	2.2	2.3	95.4	4.7	90.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	2,250	100.0	67.6	38.5	29.1	32.4	10.1	22.3
Below .75 in 1985	1,196	100.0	78.5	53.7	24.8	21.5	6.4	15.1
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,054	100.0	53.9	21.3	32.6	46.1	14.1	32.0
1.00 or above in 1985	48,716	100.0	1.6	0.8	1.1	98.4	4.7	93.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,847	100.0	16.1	3.8	12.3	83.9	83.9	-
1.25 or more in 1985	47,069	100.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	98.9	1.0	97.9
Widowed	1,367	100.0	8.7	2.8	6.7	91.3	7.9	83.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	114	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	49	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	66	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,253	100.0	5.1	-	5.1	94.9	7.9	87.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	119	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,134	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	7.9	92.1
Divorced	4,094	100.0	12.2	8.9	3.3	87.8	9.1	78.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	421	100.0	73.2	66.0	6.9	26.8	9.1	17.7
Below .75 in 1985	276	100.0	89.9	89.9	-	10.1	9.1	1.0
.75 to .99 in 1985	146	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	3,642	100.0	5.1	3.4	1.7	94.9	9.1	85.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	254	100.0	14.6	10.8	3.8	85.4	85.4	-
1.25 or more in 1985	3,389	100.0	4.4	2.9	1.5	95.6	2.9	92.7
Separated	927	100.0	21.5	17.0	4.5	78.5	9.1	69.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	157	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	92	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	65	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	670	100.0	7.2	5.8	1.3	92.8	9.1	83.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	103	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	566	100.0	1.8	1.8	-	98.2	2.1	96.1
Never married	18,362	100.0	7.4	4.8	2.6	92.6	5.1	87.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,936	100.0	66.0	40.0	26.0	34.0	11.1	22.9
Below .75 in 1985	1,029	100.0	77.1	50.0	27.1	22.9	7.8	15.1
.75 to .99 in 1985	477	100.0	42.1	5.9	36.2	57.9	15.1	42.8
1.00 or above in 1985	16,865	100.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	97.8	5.1	92.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	829	100.0	15.0	6.0	9.1	85.0	85.0	-
1.25 or more in 1985	16,027	100.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	98.5	1.0	97.5
Change in marital status	3,148	100.0	5.2	2.2	3.0	94.8	5.1	89.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	157	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	104	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	2,992	100.0	2.6	0.9	1.7	97.4	5.1	92.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	114	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	2,878	100.0	2.3	0.8	1.5	97.7	1.5	96.2
Marital status in 1985:								
Married	963	100.0	7.5	4.1	2.5	92.5	5.1	87.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	64	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	54	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	899	100.0	3.5	2.0	1.5	96.5	5.1	91.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	39	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	860	100.0	2.7	1.6	1.1	97.3	1.1	96.2
Widowed	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below 1.00 in 1985	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	8	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	531	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	14	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	14	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	517	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	18	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	501	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Separated	412	100.0	6.0	5.1	2.0	94.0	5.1	88.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	44	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	25	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	368	100.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	98.5	5.1	93.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	368	100.0	1.5	0.5	1.0	98.5	1.0	97.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
MARITAL STATUS[2]—Con.								
Males, 18 Years and Over—Con.								
Marital status in 1985—Con.								
Never married	1,190	100.0	3.8	-	3.8	96.2	1.4	94.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	25	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	25	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,165	100.0	3.9	-	3.9	96.1	1.5	94.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	52	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,113	100.0	2.9	-	2.9	97.2	1.5	95.7
Marital status in 1986:								
Married	1,857	100.0	3.6	-	3.6	96.4	2.4	94.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	59	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	25	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	34	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,798	100.0	3.2	-	3.2	96.8	2.4	94.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	76	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,722	100.0	2.5	-	2.5	97.5	1.6	95.9
Widowed	178	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below 1.00 in 1985	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	170	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	161	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	693	100.0	7.4	4.8	2.6	92.6	-	92.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	47	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	37	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	646	100.0	2.2	1.2	0.9	97.8	-	97.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	631	100.0	2.2	1.3	1.0	97.8	-	97.8
Separated	421	100.0	6.9	4.8	2.1	93.1	-	93.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	378	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	14	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	364	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Females, 18 Years and Over								
Total	167,240	100.0	7.9	4.4	3.5	92.1	4.5	85.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	13,490	100.0	72.7	44.6	28.1	27.3	10.7	14.0
Below .75 in 1985	7,911	100.0	82.5	65.9	16.7	17.5	6.9	8.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	5,579	100.0	58.8	14.4	44.4	41.2	15.9	21.2
.00 or above in 1985	153,750	100.0	2.2	0.8	1.4	97.8	3.8	93.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	7,571	100.0	16.3	4.2	12.1	83.7	39.8	44.5
1.25 or more in 1985	146,179	100.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	98.5	1.7	96.8
No change in marital status	84,872	100.0	9.6	5.2	4.4	90.4	4.5	85.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	8,374	100.0	76.8	46.6	30.2	23.2	10.2	13.0
Below .75 in 1985	4,848	100.0	86.0	70.9	15.1	14.0	6.0	8.0
.75 to .99 in 1985	3,526	100.0	64.2	13.3	50.9	35.8	16.0	19.8
1.00 or above in 1985	76,497	100.0	2.2	0.7	1.5	97.8	3.9	93.9
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	4,267	100.0	14.8	2.3	12.4	85.2	42.1	43.1
1.25 or more in 1985	72,230	100.0	1.5	0.6	0.9	98.5	1.6	96.9
Married	50,042	100.0	4.7	2.4	2.2	95.3	2.7	92.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	2,242	100.0	69.1	41.1	28.0	30.9	12.4	18.5
Below .75 in 1985	1,225	100.0	81.8	58.4	23.5	18.2	5.6	12.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,017	100.0	53.8	20.3	33.5	46.2	20.5	25.8
1.00 or above in 1985	47,800	100.0	1.7	0.6	1.0	98.3	2.2	96.1
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,513	100.0	16.8	4.2	12.6	83.2	32.0	51.2
1.25 or more in 1985	46,287	100.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	98.8	1.3	97.5
Widowed	10,421	100.0	17.2	5.0	12.2	82.8	12.3	70.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,778	100.0	85.3	26.5	58.8	14.7	8.4	6.3
Below .75 in 1985	613	100.0	92.8	68.7	24.1	7.2	5.7	1.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,165	100.0	81.3	4.3	77.0	18.7	9.9	8.8
1.00 or above in 1985	8,643	100.0	3.2	0.6	2.7	96.8	13.1	83.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,352	100.0	10.8	1.2	9.6	89.2	65.3	23.9
1.25 or more in 1985	7,292	100.0	1.8	0.5	1.4	98.1	3.4	94.7
Divorced	6,825	100.0	20.8	11.7	9.2	79.2	5.8	73.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,382	100.0	84.4	54.7	29.7	15.6	6.2	9.3
Below .75 in 1985	871	100.0	92.5	78.5	13.9	7.5	3.1	4.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	510	100.0	70.8	14.1	56.7	29.4	11.8	17.6
1.00 or above in 1985	5,443	100.0	4.7	0.8	4.0	95.3	5.7	89.6
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	539	100.0	23.6	1.9	21.7	76.4	37.7	38.8
1.25 or more in 1985	4,904	100.0	2.6	0.6	2.0	97.4	2.2	95.2
Separated	1,893	100.0	38.9	27.8	11.1	61.1	9.7	51.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	833	100.0	79.2	61.9	17.3	20.8	12.6	8.2
Below .75 in 1985	581	100.0	85.4	78.8	6.4	14.6	8.3	6.4
.75 to .99 in 1985	253	100.0	65.2	22.5	42.3	34.8	22.5	12.3
1.00 or above in 1985	1,060	100.0	7.2	0.9	6.3	92.8	7.5	85.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	191	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	869	100.0	3.6	1.2	2.4	96.4	1.2	95.3
Never married	15,690	100.0	11.6	8.6	3.0	88.4	3.8	84.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	2,139	100.0	72.0	58.1	13.9	28.0	11.1	16.9
Below .75 in 1985	1,558	100.0	83.3	74.4	9.0	16.7	7.1	9.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	581	100.0	41.7	14.3	27.4	58.3	21.7	36.7
1.00 or above in 1985	13,551	100.0	2.1	0.8	1.3	97.9	2.7	95.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	673	100.0	8.8	1.6	7.1	91.2	23.2	68.1
1.25 or more in 1985	12,878	100.0	1.7	0.7	1.0	98.3	1.6	96.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
MARITAL STATUS[2]—Con.								
Females, 18 Years and Over—Con.								
Change in marital status	3,635	100.0	12.2	7.0	5.2	87.8	5.3	82.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	510	100.0	50.4	32.2	18.2	49.6	18.4	31.2
Below .75 in 1985	318	100.0	56.9	42.1	14.5	43.1	21.1	22.0
.75 to .99 in 1985	192	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	3,125	100.0	6.0	2.8	3.1	94.1	3.1	90.9
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	239	100.0	31.8	11.7	20.1	68.2	–	68.2
1.25 or more in 1985	2,886	100.0	3.8	2.1	1.7	96.2	3.4	92.8
Marital Status in 1985:								
Married	1,214	100.0	18.7	10.7	8.0	81.2	7.7	73.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	142	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	62	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	81	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,071	100.0	11.5	5.5	6.0	88.6	6.3	82.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	61	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,011	100.0	6.7	3.9	3.0	93.2	6.6	86.5
Widowed	48	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below 1.00 in 1985	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	–	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	38	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	28	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	435	100.0	3.7	2.1	1.8	96.1	7.6	88.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	63	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	48	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	15	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	372	100.0	–	–	–	100.0	2.7	97.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	17	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	355	100.0	–	–	–	100.0	2.8	97.2
Separated	768	100.0	14.2	7.7	6.5	85.8	4.0	81.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	174	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	110	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	64	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	594	100.0	5.4	3.7	1.7	94.6	1.9	92.9
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	41	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	554	100.0	5.8	4.0	1.8	94.2	2.0	92.2
Never married	1,171	100.0	7.7	4.8	2.9	92.3	2.9	89.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	121	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	99	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	23	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,050	100.0	3.0	0.9	2.1	97.0	1.0	96.1
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	110	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	939	100.0	1.0	–	1.0	99.0	1.1	98.0
Marital Status in 1986:								
Married	1,787	100.0	5.4	2.9	2.5	94.6	4.3	90.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	236	100.0	27.5	18.2	9.7	72.5	24.2	48.3
Below .75 in 1985	169	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	67	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,551	100.0	2.0	0.6	1.4	98.0	1.3	96.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	150	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,402	100.0	0.6	–	0.6	99.3	1.4	97.9
Widowed	433	100.0	17.8	4.8	12.9	82.2	7.6	74.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	74	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	64	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	359	100.0	9.7	–	9.7	90.5	6.4	83.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	35	(B)	(B	(B	(B	(B	(B	(B
1.25 or more in 1985	325	100.0	–	–	–	100.0	7.1	92.6
Divorced	854	100.0	15.2	10.4	4.9	84.7	5.5	79.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	109	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	67	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	42	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	745	100.0	8.7	6.4	2.1	91.3	3.8	87.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	43	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	701	100.0	8.1	5.7	2.3	92.0	4.0	88.0
Separated	561	100.0	24.6	16.4	8.2	75.4	6.1	69.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	91	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	72	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	19	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	470	100.0	11.7	6.8	4.9	88.3	5.5	82.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	12	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	459	100.0	9.6	4.4	5.0	90.4	5.7	84.7
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP								
No change in household relationship	216,194	100.0	10.2	6.4	3.8	89.8	4.1	85.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	22,503	100.0	77.5	53.5	23.9	22.5	10.6	12.0
Below .75 in 1985	14,550	100.0	87.4	73.4	14.0	12.6	5.9	6.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	7,953	100.0	59.2	17.1	42.1	40.8	19.0	21.7
1.00 or above in 1985	193,691	100.0	2.4	0.9	1.5	97.6	3.3	94.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	10,649	100.0	17.2	3.8	13.4	82.8	32.1	50.6
1.25 or more in 1985	183,041	100.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	98.5	1.6	96.9
Householder	83,446	100.0	9.5	5.1	4.4	90.5	4.8	85.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	8,182	100.0	77.0	44.8	32.1	23.1	10.4	12.7
Below .75 in 1985	4,679	100.0	83.6	68.0	15.6	16.4	7.0	9.4
.75 to .99 in 1985	3,503	100.0	66.1	13.8	54.2	31.9	14.8	17.1
1.00 or above in 1985	75,264	100.0	2.2	0.8	1.4	97.8	4.2	93.6
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	4,493	100.0	15.9	3.4	12.5	84.1	43.4	40.6
1.25 or more in 1985	70,771	100.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	98.7	1.7	97.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP—Con.								
Spouse	48,977	100.0	4.4	2.1	2.2	95.6	2.7	93.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	2,080	100.0	66.3	36.3	30.1	33.7	13.5	20.2
Below .75 in 1985	1,091	100.0	80.4	53.3	27.0	19.6	6.1	13.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	989	100.0	50.8	17.3	33.5	49.2	21.5	27.6
1.00 or above in 1985	46,897	100.0	1.6	0.6	1.0	98.4	2.2	96.2
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,480	100.0	17.4	4.5	12.9	82.6	33.2	49.3
1.25 or more in 1985	45,417	100.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	98.9	1.2	97.7
Child	74,114	100.0	13.8	9.8	4.0	86.2	3.9	82.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	10,529	100.0	80.2	62.2	18.0	19.8	9.2	10.6
Below .75 in 1985	7,491	100.0	90.5	78.8	11.7	9.5	5.2	4.2
.75 to .99 in 1985	3,039	100.0	54.5	21.2	33.3	45.4	19.2	26.3
1.00 or above in 1985	63,585	100.0	2.8	1.1	1.6	97.2	3.0	94.2
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	3,869	100.0	18.5	3.9	14.6	81.5	21.8	59.7
1.25 or more in 1985	59,715	100.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	98.2	1.8	96.4
Other relative	6,127	100.0	12.0	7.2	4.8	88.0	7.4	80.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	810	100.0	70.2	52.1	18.1	29.8	25.8	4.0
Below .75 in 1985	517	100.0	89.4	76.4	13.0	10.6	7.5	3.3
.75 to .99 in 1985	293	100.0	36.5	9.2	27.3	63.5	58.4	5.1
1.00 or above in 1985	5,317	100.0	3.1	0.3	2.8	96.9	4.6	92.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	521	100.0	6.9	1.2	5.6	93.3	21.5	71.8
1.25 or more in 1985	4,796	100.0	2.7	0.3	2.5	97.3	2.8	94.5
Nonrelative	3,530	100.0	28.2	20.7	7.5	71.8	4.6	67.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	901	100.0	82.8	72.9	9.9	17.3	7.7	9.7
Below .75 in 1985	771	100.0	88.8	80.8	8.0	11.2	5.2	6.0
.75 to .99 in 1985	130	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	2,626	100.0	9.6	2.8	6.7	90.4	3.5	86.9
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	286	100.0	38.5	8.7	29.7	61.5	8.4	53.1
1.25 or more in 1985	2,343	100.0	6.0	2.1	3.9	93.9	2.9	91.0
Change in household relationship	10,283	100.0	12.9	7.2	5.8	87.1	4.8	82.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,100	100.0	50.6	38.1	12.5	49.4	5.7	43.6
Below .75 in 1985	605	100.0	67.8	52.7	15.0	32.2	4.3	27.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	495	100.0	29.7	20.2	9.5	70.3	7.5	62.8
1.00 or above in 1985	9,183	100.0	8.4	3.5	5.0	91.6	4.7	86.9
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	516	100.0	30.8	15.1	15.7	69.2	9.9	59.3
1.25 or more in 1985	8,667	100.0	7.1	2.7	4.3	92.9	4.4	88.5
WORK EXPERIENCE[2]								
Persons 18 years and over	187,240	100.0	7.9	4.4	3.5	92.1	4.0	88.1
Below 1.00 in 1985	13,490	100.0	72.7	44.6	28.1	27.3	11.3	16.0
Below .75 in 1985	7,911	100.0	82.5	65.9	16.7	17.5	7.0	10.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	5,579	100.0	58.8	14.4	44.4	41.2	17.5	23.7
1.00 or above in 1985	153,750	100.0	2.2	0.8	1.4	97.8	3.3	94.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	7,571	100.0	16.3	4.2	12.1	83.7	36.0	47.7
1.25 or more in 1985	146,179	100.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	98.5	1.6	96.9
No change between 1985 and 1986	136,018	100.0	7.6	4.0	3.6	92.4	4.0	88.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	10,469	100.0	74.9	44.6	30.2	25.1	10.7	14.5
Below .75 in 1985	6,037	100.0	85.1	68.3	16.8	14.9	6.0	8.9
.75 to .99 in 1985	4,432	100.0	60.9	12.4	48.5	39.1	17.0	22.1
1.00 or above in 1985	125,549	100.0	2.0	0.6	1.3	98.0	3.4	94.6
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	6,193	100.0	15.8	3.6	12.2	84.2	40.0	44.2
1.25 or more in 1985	119,356	100.0	1.2	0.5	0.8	98.8	1.5	97.2
Worked, year-round, full-time	60,119	100.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	98.7	1.1	97.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	716	100.0	58.1	34.6	23.6	41.9	10.2	31.7
Below .75 in 1985	361	100.0	69.8	54.3	15.5	30.2	5.8	24.4
.75 to .99 in 1985	355	100.0	46.5	14.6	31.8	53.8	14.6	38.9
1.00 or above in 1985	59,402	100.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	99.4	1.0	98.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,081	100.0	13.1	3.2	9.9	86.9	27.9	58.9
1.25 or more in 1985	58,321	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	99.7	0.5	99.1
Worked, not year-round, full-time	35,214	100.0	8.8	4.7	4.1	91.2	4.8	86.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,182	100.0	58.4	36.1	22.3	41.5	13.7	27.9
Below .75 in 1985	1,824	100.0	71.1	51.0	20.1	28.9	9.4	19.5
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,358	100.0	41.5	16.1	25.3	58.5	19.4	39.1
1.00 or above in 1985	32,032	100.0	3.9	1.5	2.3	96.1	3.9	92.2
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,744	100.0	20.2	5.3	14.9	79.8	21.2	58.6
1.25 or more in 1985	30,288	100.0	2.9	1.3	1.6	97.1	2.9	94.2
Did not work	40,685	100.0	15.8	8.6	7.2	84.2	7.6	76.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	6,570	100.0	84.7	49.9	34.8	15.3	9.2	6.1
Below .75 in 1985	3,852	100.0	93.3	77.9	15.4	6.7	4.4	2.4
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,718	100.0	72.5	10.3	62.2	27.5	16.1	11.4
1.00 or above in 1985	34,115	100.0	2.6	0.6	1.9	97.4	7.3	90.2
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	3,369	100.0	14.4	2.8	11.6	85.6	53.6	31.9
1.25 or more in 1985	30,747	100.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	98.7	2.2	96.5
Change between 1985 and 1986	31,222	100.0	9.3	5.9	3.4	90.7	3.9	86.7
Below 1.00 in 1985	3,021	100.0	65.2	44.3	20.9	34.8	13.6	21.2
Below .75 in 1985	1,874	100.0	74.1	58.0	16.1	25.9	10.1	15.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,147	100.0	50.7	22.1	28.6	49.3	19.4	30.0
1.00 or above in 1985	28,201	100.0	3.4	1.8	1.6	96.6	2.9	93.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,378	100.0	18.4	6.8	11.6	81.6	18.1	63.4
1.25 or more in 1985	26,823	100.0	2.6	1.5	1.1	97.4	2.1	95.3
Worked, year-round full-time to:								
Worked, not year-round, full-time	9,640	100.0	7.1	3.6	3.4	92.9	3.4	89.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	309	100.0	83.2	50.8	32.4	16.8	8.7	8.1
Below .75 in 1985	148	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	161	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	9,331	100.0	4.6	2.1	2.5	95.4	3.2	92.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	269	100.0	33.5	12.3	21.2	66.5	14.5	52.0
1.25 or more in 1985	9,062	100.0	3.7	1.8	1.9	96.3	2.8	93.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
WORK EXPERIENCE[2]—Con.								
Worked, year-round full-time to—Con.								
Did not work	65	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below 1.00 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	65	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	65	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Worked, not year-round full-time to:								
Worked, year-round, full-time	11,451	100.0	2.4	0.7	1.8	97.6	2.4	95.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	786	100.0	31.2	9.1	22.1	68.8	22.7	46.1
Below .75 in 1985	310	100.0	42.3	14.2	28.1	57.7	22.9	35.2
.75 to .99 in 1985	456	100.0	23.9	5.9	18.0	76.1	22.6	53.5
1.00 or above in 1985	10,685	100.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	99.6	0.9	98.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	516	100.0	4.5	-	4.5	95.5	15.3	80.2
1.25 or more in 1985	10,169	100.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	99.8	0.2	99.6
Did not work	5,907	100.0	19.6	15.7	4.0	80.3	6.0	74.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	815	100.0	90.1	77.4	12.6	9.8	3.8	6.1
Below .75 in 1985	558	100.0	95.2	90.7	4.7	4.8	-	4.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	257	100.0	79.0	49.0	30.0	21.0	12.1	8.9
1.00 or above in 1985	5,092	100.0	8.4	5.8	2.6	91.6	6.3	85.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	297	100.0	41.1	20.9	20.5	58.9	27.6	31.3
1.25 or more in 1985	4,795	100.0	6.3	4.8	1.5	93.7	5.0	88.6
Did not work to:								
Worked, year-round, full-time	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below 1.00 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	9	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Worked, not year-round, full-time	4,149	100.0	18.9	11.8	7.2	81.1	6.6	74.5
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,131	100.0	65.3	42.4	22.9	34.7	16.0	18.7
Below .75 in 1985	858	100.0	70.3	55.1	15.3	29.7	14.0	15.7
.75 to .99 in 1985	273	100.0	49.5	2.6	46.9	50.5	22.7	28.2
1.00 or above in 1985	3,018	100.0	1.6	0.3	1.3	98.5	3.0	95.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	286	100.0	6.6	-	6.6	93.4	17.1	76.2
1.25 or more in 1985	2,732	100.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	99.0	1.6	97.4
NUMBER OF WORKERS								
No change in number of workers	174,774	100.0	10.4	6.6	3.8	89.6	3.9	85.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	18,841	100.0	80.1	56.2	23.9	19.9	9.3	10.5
Below .75 in 1985	12,127	100.0	91.0	78.4	12.5	9.0	3.8	5.2
.75 to .99 in 1985	6,714	100.0	60.6	16.1	44.4	39.4	19.3	20.1
1.00 or above in 1985	155,933	100.0	2.0	0.6	1.4	98.0	3.3	94.7
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	8,705	100.0	17.9	3.3	14.5	82.1	35.3	46.8
1.25 or more in 1985	147,228	100.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	98.9	1.4	97.5
None	33,808	100.0	33.3	23.5	9.7	66.7	8.9	57.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	11,596	100.0	89.8	66.9	22.9	10.2	6.3	3.9
Below .75 in 1985	8,366	100.0	94.9	86.8	8.1	5.1	3.0	2.1
.75 to .99 in 1985	3,230	100.0	76.6	15.3	61.4	23.4	14.9	8.5
1.00 or above in 1985	22,212	100.0	3.8	0.9	2.9	96.2	10.2	86.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	3,237	100.0	15.7	2.8	12.9	84.3	53.8	30.5
1.25 or more in 1985	18,975	100.0	1.7	0.6	1.1	98.3	2.8	95.5
One worker	86,506	100.0	9.1	4.7	4.4	90.9	4.7	86.2
Below 1.00 in 1985	6,303	100.0	67.0	40.3	26.7	33.0	12.4	20.6
Below .75 in 1985	3,328	100.0	84.3	59.8	24.5	15.7	4.1	11.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	2,975	100.0	47.7	18.6	29.1	52.3	21.5	30.8
1.00 or above in 1985	80,203	100.0	3.1	1.0	2.1	96.9	3.9	93.1
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	4,564	100.0	19.7	3.6	16.1	80.3	25.7	54.6
1.25 or more in 1985	55,639	100.0	1.7	0.8	0.9	98.3	2.1	96.2
Two workers	61,755	100.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	98.5	1.3	97.3
Below 1.00 in 1985	942	100.0	49.3	31.7	17.5	50.7	26.1	24.6
Below .75 in 1985	433	100.0	67.0	60.3	6.7	33.0	17.1	15.9
.75 to .99 in 1985	509	100.0	34.2	7.7	26.7	65.8	34.0	32.0
1.00 or above in 1985	60,813	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	99.3	0.9	98.4
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	714	100.0	20.7	4.9	15.8	79.3	22.0	57.3
1.25 or more in 1985	60,099	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	99.5	0.6	98.9
Three workers or more	12,706	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	12,706	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	190	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	12,516	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Change in number of workers	51,703	100.0	9.9	5.7	4.2	90.1	4.7	85.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	4,762	100.0	60.6	39.3	21.4	39.4	14.4	25.0
Below .75 in 1985	3,027	100.0	69.3	49.3	20.0	30.7	14.2	16.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	1,735	100.0	45.5	21.8	23.8	54.4	14.8	39.7
1.00 or above in 1985	46,941	100.0	4.8	2.3	2.4	95.2	3.7	91.5
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	2,461	100.0	17.9	7.8	10.1	82.1	16.2	65.9
1.25 or more in 1985	44,480	100.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	96.0	3.0	93.0
None in 1985, more in 1986	4,092	100.0	28.2	14.3	13.9	71.8	15.0	56.8
Below 1.00 in 1985	2,236	100.0	51.2	26.1	25.1	48.8	24.6	24.2
Below .75 in 1985	1,707	100.0	58.8	34.2	24.6	41.1	23.6	17.6
.75 to .99 in 1985	530	100.0	26.6	-	26.6	73.4	27.7	45.5
1.00 or above in 1985	1,855	100.0	0.5	-	0.5	99.6	3.5	96.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	371	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	13.5	86.5
1.25 or more in 1985	1,484	100.0	0.6	-	0.6	99.4	1.1	98.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Ratio of Income-to-Poverty Level in 1985 and 1986—Con.

Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1985	Total		Ratio of income-to-poverty level in 1986					
			Below 1.00			1.00 or above		
	Number	Percent	Total	Below 0.75	0.75 to 0.99	Total	1.00 to 1.24	1.25 or more
NUMBER OF WORKERS—Con.								
One worker in 1985, more in 1986	12,535	100.0	3.8	1.7	2.2	96.2	2.8	93.4
Below 1.00 in 1985	987	100.0	40.7	19.0	21.7	59.3	9.9	49.3
Below .75 in 1985	367	100.0	62.1	38.4	23.4	38.1	-	38.1
.75 to .99 in 1985	619	100.0	28.1	7.4	20.5	72.1	15.8	56.1
1.00 or above in 1985	11,548	100.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	99.3	2.1	97.2
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	1,002	100.0	5.8	-	5.8	94.3	24.6	69.7
1.25 or more in 1985	10,546	100.0	0.2	0.2	-	99.8	-	99.8
Two workers in 1985, more in 1986	4,096	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	4,096	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	180	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	3,916	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Three workers or more in 1985, more in 1986	1,890	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	1,890	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	121	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	1,769	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	100.0
One worker in 1985, none in 1986	5,658	100.0	35.1	25.8	9.3	64.9	8.3	56.6
Below 1.00 in 1985	1,089	100.0	89.3	77.7	11.7	10.7	3.4	7.3
Below .75 in 1985	641	100.0	90.2	90.2	-	9.8	4.2	5.8
.75 to .99 in 1985	447	100.0	88.4	60.0	28.4	11.9	2.2	9.8
1.00 or above in 1985	4,569	100.0	22.2	13.4	8.8	77.8	9.5	68.3
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	424	100.0	62.5	38.4	24.1	37.5	19.3	18.2
1.25 or more in 1985	4,146	100.0	18.1	10.9	7.2	81.9	8.5	73.4
Two workers in 1985, less in 1986	13,109	100.0	9.6	4.4	5.2	90.4	5.4	85.0
Below 1.00 in 1985	326	100.0	82.5	46.6	35.9	17.5	-	17.5
Below .75 in 1985	188	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	139	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	12,783	100.0	7.7	3.3	4.4	92.3	5.5	86.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	353	100.0	33.1	8.2	24.9	66.9	5.9	60.8
1.25 or more in 1985	12,430	100.0	7.0	3.2	3.8	93.0	5.5	87.5
Three workers or more in 1985, less in 1986	10,323	100.0	2.4	1.3	1.0	97.6	2.8	94.9
Below 1.00 in 1985	124	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Below .75 in 1985	124	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
.75 to .99 in 1985	-	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.00 or above in 1985	10,199	100.0	1.4	0.4	1.0	98.6	2.8	95.8
1.00 to 1.24 in 1985	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
1.25 or more in 1985	10,189	100.0	1.4	0.4	1.0	98.6	2.8	95.8

B Base less than 200,000. -Represents zero or rounds to zero.
[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Restricted to persons 18 years and over.

Appendix A. Overview of the SIPP Program

BACKGROUND

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides a major expansion in the kind and amount of information available to analyze the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. The information supplied by this survey is expected to provide a better understanding of changes in the well-being of the population and the relationship to the demographic and social characteristics of individuals. The data collected in SIPP will be especially useful in studying Federal transfer programs, estimating program cost and effectiveness, and assessing the effect of proposed changes in program regulations and benefit levels. Analysis of other important national issues such as tax reform, Social Security program costs, and national health insurance can be expanded and refined, based on the information from this new survey.

The first interviews in the SIPP took place in October 1983, nearly 8 years after the research and developmental phase, the Income Survey Development Program (ISDP), was initiated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in 1975. Between 1975 and 1980 extensive research was undertaken to design and test new procedures for collecting income and related socioeconomic data on a subannual basis and in a longitudinal framework. Much of the work centered around four experimental field tests that were conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of the Census to examine different concepts, procedures, questionnaires, and recall periods. Two of the tests were restricted to a small number of geographic sites; the other two were nationwide. In the first nationwide test, the 1978 Research Panel, approximately 2,000 households were interviewed. Because of the relatively small number of interviews, controlled experimental comparisons of alternatives were not possible; however, the panel did demonstrate that many new ideas and methods were feasible. It also laid a foundation for the largest and most complex test: the 1979 Research Panel. This panel consisted of a nationally representative sample of 8,200 households and provided a vehicle for feasibility tests and controlled experiments of alternative design features.

In the fall of 1981, virtually all funding for ISDP research and planning of the continuing SIPP program was deleted from the budget of the Social Security Administration. The loss of funding for fiscal year 1982 brought all work on the new survey to a halt. In fiscal year 1983, however, money for initiation of the new survey was allotted in the budget of the Bureau of the Census. Work began almost immediately in preparation for the survey start in October 1983. The design of the questionnaire for the first interview was similar in structure to that used in the 1979 ISDP panel study with two important exceptions. First, the reference period for the questions was extended from 3 months to 4 months in order to reduce the number of interviews and, therefore, lower costs. Second, the questions covering labor force activity were expanded in order to provide estimates that were closer, on a conceptual basis, to those derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The design also incorporated a number of other modifications resulting from experience with the 1979 pilot study.

SURVEY CONTENT

There are three basic elements contained in the overall design of the survey content. The first is a control card used to record basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in the household at the time of the initial interview. Because households are interviewed a total of eight or nine times, the card is also used to record changes in characteristics and to record the dates when persons enter or leave the household. Finally, during each interview, information on each source of income reviewed and the name of each job or business is transcribed to the card so that this information can be used in the updating process in subsequent interviews.

The second major element of the survey content is the core portion of the questionnaire. The core questions are repeated at each interview and cover labor force activity, the types and amounts of income received during the 4-month period, and participation status in various programs. Some of the important elements of labor force activity are recorded separately for each week of the period. Income recipiency and amounts are recorded on a monthly basis with the exception of amounts of property income (interest, dividends, rent, etc.). Data for these types are recorded as totals for the 4-month period. The core also contains questions covering attendance in postsecondary schools, private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation.

The third major element is the various supplements or topical modules that will be included during selected household visits. The topical modules cover areas that need not be examined every 4 months. Certain of these topical modules are considered to be so important that they are viewed as an integral part of the overall survey. Other topical modules have more specific and more limited purposes. No topical modules were included in the first or second waves of the 1985 SIPP panel. (See the following section on sample design and table A-1 for definition of the term "wave.") The third wave topical modules covered assets and liabilities. The fourth wave topical modules covered 1) support for nonhousehold members and work-related expenses, 2) marital history, 3) migration history, 4) fertility history, and 5) household relationships. The fifth wave topical modules covered 1) annual income and retirement accounts, 2) taxes, and 3) school enrollment and financing. The sixth wave topical modules covered 1) child care arrangements and child support agreements, 2) support for nonhousehold members, 3) job offers, 4) health status and utilization of health care services, 5) long term care, and 6) disability status of children. The seventh wave topical modules covered 1) assets and liabilities, and 2) retirement expectations and pension plan coverage. The eighth wave topical modules covered 1) annual income and retirement accounts, 2) taxes, and 3) school enrollment and financing.

Table A-1. **Design of the 1985 SIPP Panel**

Rotation	Wave	Interview month	Reference months
2	1	Feb. 85	Oct., Nov., Dec. (84), Jan (85)
3	1	Mar. 85	Nov., Dec. (84), Jan., Feb. (85)
4	1	Apr. 85	Dec. (84), Jan., Feb., Mar. (85)
1	1	May 85	Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr. (85)
2	2	Jun. 85	Feb., Mar., Apr., May (85)
3	2	Jul. 85	Mar., Apr., May, Jun. (85)
4	2	Aug. 85	Apr., May, Jun., Jul. (85)
1	3	Sept. 85	May, Jun., Jul., Aug. (85)
2	3	Oct. 85	Jun., Jul., Aug., Sept. (85)
3	3	Nov. 85	Jul., Aug., Sept., Oct. (85)
4	3	Dec. 85	Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. (85)
1	4	Jan. 86	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. (85)
2	4	Feb. 86	Oct., Nov., Dec (85), Jan (86)
3	4	Mar. 86	Nov., Dec. (85), Jan., Feb. (86)
4	4	Apr. 86	Dec. (85), Jan., Feb., Mar. (86)
1	5	May 86	Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr. (86)
2	5	Jun. 86	Feb., Mar., Apr., May (86)
3	5	Jul. 86	Mar., Apr., May, Jun. (86)
4	5	Aug. 86	Apr., May, Jun., Jul. (86)
1	6	Sept. 86	May, Jun., Jul., Aug. (86)
2	6	Oct. 86	Jun., Jul., Aug., Sept. (86)
3	6	Nov. 86	Jul., Aug., Sept., Oct. (86)
4	6	Dec. 86	Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. (86)
1	7	Jan. 87	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. (86)
2	7	Feb. 87	Oct., Nov., Dec. (86), Jan. (87)
3	7	Mar. 87	Nov., Dec. (86), Jan., Feb. (87)
4	7	Apr. 87	Dec. (86), Jan., Feb., Mar. (87)
1	8	May 87	Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr. (87)
2	8	Jun. 87	Feb., Mar., Apr., May (87)
3	8	Jul. 87	Mar., Apr., May, Jun. (87)
4	8	Aug. 87	Apr., May, Jun., Jul. (87)

SAMPLE DESIGN

The SIPP sample design for the 1985 panel consists of about 17,800 housing units selected to represent the noninstitutional population of the United States. (See appendix C for more details on the procedures used to select the sample.) About 14,300 of these were occupied and eligible for interview. Table A-1 shows the sample design for the 1985 panel of SIPP. Each household in the sample was scheduled to be interviewed at 4-month intervals over a period of 2 1/2 years beginning in February 1985. The reference period for the questions is the 4-month period preceding the interview. For example, households interviewed in February 1985 were asked questions for the months October, November, and December 1984 and January 1985. This household was interviewed again in June 1985 for the February through May period. The sample households within a given panel are divided into four subsamples of nearly equal size. These subsamples are called rotation groups and one rotation group is interviewed each month. In general, one cycle of four interviews covering the entire sample, using the same questionnaire, is called a wave. This design was chosen because it provides a smooth and steady work load for data collection and processing.[1]

A third panel of smaller size was introduced in February 1986 and has been introduced in February of each succeeding year. This overlapping design provides a larger sample size from which cross-sectional estimates can be made. The overlap also enhances the survey's ability to measure change by lowering the standard errors on differences between estimates for two points in time.

SURVEY OPERATIONS

Data collection operations are managed through the Census Bureau's 12 permanent regional offices. A staff of interviewers assigned to SIPP conduct interviews by personal visit each month with most interviewing completed during the first 2 weeks of that month. Completed questionnaires are transmitted to the regional offices where they undergo an extensive clerical edit before being entered into the Bureau's SIPP data processing

[1]Note that for the 1985 panel, the first rotation group was not included in the second wave of data collection.

system. Upon entering this processing system the data are subjected to a detailed computer edit. Errors identified in this phase are corrected and computer processing continues.

Two of the major steps of computer processing are the assignment of weights to each sample person and imputation for missing survey responses. The weighting procedures assure that SIPP estimates of the number of persons agree with independent estimates of the population within specified age, race, and sex categories. The procedures also assure close correspondence with monthly CPS estimates of households. In almost all cases, a survey nonresponse is assigned a value in the imputation phase of processing. The imputation for missing responses is based on procedures generally referred to as the "hot deck" approach. This approach assigns values for nonresponses from sample persons who did provide responses and who have characteristics similar to those of the nonrespondents.

The longitudinal design of SIPP dictates that all persons 15 years old and over present as household members at the time of the first interview be part of the survey throughout the entire 2 1/2 year period. To meet this goal, the survey collects information useful in locating persons who move. In addition, field procedures were established that allow for the transfer of sample cases between regional offices. Persons moving within a 100-mile radius of an original sampling area (a county or group of counties) are followed and continue with the normal personal interviews at 4-month intervals. Those moving to a new residence that falls outside the 100-mile radius of any SIPP sampling area are interviewed by telephone. The geographic areas defined by these rules contain more than 95 percent of the U.S. population.

Because most types of analysis using SIPP data will be dependent not on data for individuals but on groups of individuals (households, families, etc.), provisions were made to interview all "new" persons living with original sample persons (those interviewed in the first wave). These new sample persons entering the survey through contact with original sample persons are considered as part of the sample only while residing with the original sample person.

Appendix B. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. The estimates in this report are restricted to the civilian noninstitutional resident population of the United States and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

Age. The age of the person is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of December 31, 1985.

Race and Hispanic origin. The population is divided into two groups on the basis of race: White and Black. Persons of Hispanic origin were determined on the basis of a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin (or the origin of some other household member) from a "flashcard" listing ethnic origins. Hispanics were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin. It should be noted that persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifies five major categories: married, widowed, divorced, separated, and never married. Persons were classified in one of these categories based on the most common marital status in each calendar year. For example, a person who was married and living with his or her spouse for 7 months and widowed for 5 months was classified as married. Persons whose marital status was split between more than one category for an equal number of months were included in the status category that occurred first. The category "married" includes both "married, spouse present," and "other married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. The group "married, spouse absent" includes married persons living apart because either the husband or wife was employed and living at a considerable distance from home, was serving away from home in the Armed Forces, had moved to another area, or had a different place of residence for any other reason except separation as defined above. Persons reported as separated included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord.

Householder. The instructions call for listing first the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If the house is owned jointly by a married couple, either the husband or the wife may be listed first, thereby becoming the reference person, or householder, to whom the relationship of the other household members is recorded. One person in each household is designated as the "householder." The number of householders, therefore, is equal to the number of households.

Family. The term "family" refers to a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption who reside together; all such persons are considered as members of one family. For example, if the son of the person who maintains the household and the son's wife are members of the household, they are treated as members of the parent's family. Every family must include a householder; two or more people living in the same household who are related to one another, but are not related to the householder, form an "unrelated subfamily". Persons in unrelated subfamilies are not included in the count of family members in the Current Population Survey, but are included as family members in this report and are classified by family type as if they were families.

Family status. Persons were classified as members of a married-couple family, other family type, or as an unrelated individual based on their most common status during the calendar year. For example, a person who in 1985 was in a married-couple family in January through March but was an unrelated individual in April through December would be characterized here as an unrelated individual in 1985. Ties were broken by using the family status that occurred first. Family size was also based on the most common size during the calendar year.

Married-couple family. A married couple, as defined for census purposes, is a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "husband-wife" or "married-couple" before the term "household," or "family" indicates that the household, or family, is maintained by a husband and wife.

Other family type. Families which are not maintained by a married couple are designated "other family" type in this report. These include families in which the householder is a woman with no husband present and families in which the householder is a man with no wife present.

Unrelated individuals. The term "unrelated individuals" refers to persons 15 years old and over (other than inmates of institutions) who are not living with any relatives. An unrelated individual may (1) constitute a one-person household, (2) be part of a household including one or more other families or unrelated individuals, or (3) reside in group quarters such as a rooming house. Thus, a widow living by herself or with one or more other persons not related to her, a lodger not related to the householder or to anyone else in the household, and a servant living in an employer's household with no relatives are examples of unrelated individuals. The poverty status of unrelated individuals is determined independently of other household members' incomes.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was finished. The questions of educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools included public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior), colleges, universities, and professional schools (whether day schools or night schools). Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate, a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree.

Region. The four major regions of the United States for which data are presented in this report represent groups of States as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Metropolitan areas. The population residing in metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) as defined in June 1984 constitutes the metropolitan population. MSAs are defined by the Office of Management and Budget for use in the presentation of statistics by agencies of the Federal Government. An MSA is a geographic area consisting of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The definitions specify a boundary around each large city so as to include most or all its suburbs. Entire counties form the MSA building blocks, except in New England where cities and towns are used. The former term SMSA was changed to MSA in 1983.

An area qualifies for recognition as an MSA if (1) it includes a city of at least 50,000 population, or (2) it includes a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). In addition to the county containing the main city or urbanized area, an MSA may include other counties having strong commuting ties to the central county. If specified conditions are met, certain large MSAs are designated as consolidated MSA's (CMSA's) and divided into component primary MSA's (PMSA's).

Nonmetropolitan areas. The territory outside metropolitan statistical areas is referred to here as nonmetropolitan.

Central cities. The largest city in each MSA is always designated a central city. There may be additional central cities if specified requirements, designed to identify places of central character within the MSA, are met. Although the largest central cities are generally included in the title of the MSA, there may be central cities that are not part of the title. The balance of the MSA outside the central city or cities often is regarded as equivalent to "suburbs."

Outside central cities. The territory outside central cities of metropolitan statistical areas but within MSAs is referred to here as outside central cities or "suburban areas."

Mobility status. A person is defined to be a mover if at anytime during the calendar year he/she changed address.

Work experience. A person with work experience is one who, during the preceding calendar year, did any civilian work for pay or profit or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business at any time during the year, on a part-time or full-time basis.

Year-round, full-time worker. A year-round, full-time worker is one who worked primarily at full-time (that is 35 hours or more per week) civilian jobs for 50 weeks or more during the preceding calendar year.

Income. The cash income concept used in this report includes the sum of all income received from any of the sources listed in figure B-1. Rebates, refunds, loans and capital gain or loss amounts from the sale of assets, and interhousehold transfers of cash such as allowances are not included.

Accrued interest on Individual Retirement Accounts, KEOGH retirement plans, and U.S. Savings bonds are also excluded. This definition differs somewhat from that used in the annual income reports based on the March CPS income supplement questionnaire. The data

Table B-1. **Income Sources Included in Monthly Cash Income**

Earnings from Employment
- Wages and salary
- Nonfarm self-employment income
- Farm self-employment income

Income from Assets (Property Income)
- Regular/passbook savings accounts in a bank, savings and loan or credit union
- Money market deposit accounts
- Certificate of deposit
- NOW, Super NOW, or other interest-earning checking accounts
- Money market funds
- U.S. Government securities
- Municipal or corporate bonds
- Other interest-earning assets
- Stocks or mutual fund shares
- Rental property
- Mortgages
- Royalties
- Other financial investments

Other Income Sources
- Social Security
- U.S. Government Railroad Retirement
- Federal Supplemental Security Income
- State Administered Supplemental Security Income
- State unemployment compensation
- Supplemental Unemployment Benefits
- Black Lung payments
- Worker's compensation
- State temporary sickness or disability benefits
- Employer or union temporary sickness policy
- Payments from a sickness, accident, or disability insurance policy purchased on your own
- Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), (ADC)
- General assistance or General relief
- Indian, Cuban, or Refugee assistance
- Foster child care payments
- Other welfare
- Child support payments
- Alimony payments
- Pensions from a company or union
- Federal Civil Service or other Federal civilian employee pensions
- U.S. Military retirement
- National Guard or Reserve Forces retirement
- State government pensions
- Local government pensions
- Income from paid-up life insurance policies or annuities
- Estates and trusts
- Other payments for retirement, disability or survivors, G.I. Bill/VEAP education benefits
- Income assistance from a charitable group
- Other unemployment compensation (Trade Adjustment Act benefits, strike pay, other)
- Veterans' compensation or pensions
- Money from relatives or friends
- Lump sum payments
- Income from roomers or boarders
- National Guard or Reserve pay
- Incidental or casual earnings
- Other cash income not included elsewhere

in those reports, published in the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, are based only on income received in a regular or periodic manner and, therefore, exclude lump-sum or one-time payments, such as inheritances, or insurance settlements which are included as income in SIPP. Educational assistance, which is included in the March CPS income concept, is not included in the SIPP income concept.

The income amounts represent amounts actually received during the month, before deductions for income and payroll taxes, union dues, Part B Medicare premiums, etc.

The SIPP income definition includes three types of earnings: wages and salary, nonfarm self-employment, and farm self-employment. The definition of nonfarm self-employment and farm self-employment is not based on the net difference between gross receipts or sales and operating expenses, depreciation, etc. The monthly amounts for these income types are based on the salary or other income received from the business by the owner of the business or farm during the 4-month period. Earnings from all jobs and self-employment are included.

While the income amounts from most sources are recorded monthly for the 4-month reference period, property income amounts such as interest, dividends, and rental income, were recorded as totals for the 4-month period. These totals were distributed equally between months of the reference period for purposes of calculating poverty status in this report.

Income-to-poverty ratio. The income-to-poverty ratio used in this report incorporates an adjustment in every month for family size and composition. The poverty threshold for each family is calculated based on the size and composition of that family in each month. For unrelated individuals, individual income is divided by the appropriate one-person-family poverty threshold. The income of each person's family is summed over each month and divided by the sum of the monthly poverty thresholds for the particular family to obtain the annual income-to-poverty ratio.

Poverty definition. The poverty definition used in this report is based on the government's official definition but was calculated on a monthly basis using the family composition at that time rather than fixing it throughout the year as is done in the Current Population Survey. These data differ from the official figures and are not part of the standard data series on poverty established by Directive 14 from the Office of Management and Budget. Official figures are published annually from the March Current Population Survey in the P-60 series of Current Population Reports.

The poverty definition is based on an index developed at the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1981. The poverty concept is a statistical measure based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan. It reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their size and composition, and the age of the family householder. A ratio of food expenditures to income of one-third, based on the Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption, was used to derive the original poverty thresholds from the economy food plan. The poverty thresholds have been updated annually based on changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Average weighted poverty thresholds for 1985 and 1986 are shown below in table B-2.

A person's annual poverty status in this report was determined by comparing the sum of the person's family income each month against the sum of the appropriate monthly poverty thresholds. If the person's family income (a personal income if an unrelated individual) was below the sum of the monthly poverty thresholds, the person was classified as below the poverty level for the year shown. For further discussion of differences between the CPS and SIPP poverty estimates shown here, see the technical note on page 17. For further discussion of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 163, *Poverty in the United States: 1987.*

Symbols. A dash (—) represents zero or rounds to zero, "B" means that the base for the derived figure is less than 200,000, and "X" means not applicable.

Rounding. Percentages are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent; therefore, the percentages in a distribution do not always add to exactly 100.0 percent. The totals, however, are always shown as 100.0. Moreover, individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded; percentages are based on the unrounded numbers.

Table B-2. **Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds in 1985 and 1986**

Characteristic	Thresholds	
	1985	1986
One person (unrelated individual)	$5,469	$5,572
15 to 64 years	5,593	5,701
65 years and over	5,156	5,255
Two persons	6,998	7,138
Householder 15 to 64 years	7,231	7,372
Householder 65 years and over	6,503	6,630
Three persons	8,573	8,737
Four persons	10,989	11,203
Five persons	13,007	13,259
Six persons	14,696	14,986
Seven persons	16,656	17,049
Eight persons	18,512	18,791
Nine persons or more	22,083	22,497

Appendix C. Source and Accuracy of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

The SIPP universe is the noninstitutionalized resident population living in the United States. This population includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates and nursing home residents, were not eligible to be in the survey. Also, U.S. citizens residing abroad were not eligible to be in the survey. Foreign visitors who work or attend school in this country and their families were eligible; all others were not eligible. With the exceptions noted above, persons who were at least 15 years of age at the time of the interview were eligible to be interviewed in the survey.

The 1985 panel SIPP sample is located in 230 primary sampling units (PSU's) each consisting of a county or a group of contiguous counties. Within these PSUs, expected clusters of two to four living quarters (LQ's) were systematically selected from lists of addresses prepared for the 1980 decennial census to form the bulk of the sample. To account for LQ's built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn of permits issued for construction of residential LQ's up until shortly before the beginning of the panel.

In jurisdictions that do not issue building permits, small land areas were sampled and the LQ's within were listed by field personnel and then subsampled. In addition, sample LQ's were selected from a supplemental frame that included LQs identified as missed in the 1980 census and group quarters.

The first interview was conducted during February, March, April, and May of 1985. Approximately one-fourth of the sample was interviewed in each of these months. Each sample person was visited every 4 months thereafter. At each interview, the reference period was the 4 months preceding the interview month.

Approximately 17,800 living quarters were originally designated for the 1985 sample. At the first interview, interviews were obtained from the occupants of about 13,400 of the 17,800 designated LQ's for the 1985 panel. Most of the remaining 4,400 LQ's in the 1985 panel were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 1,000 of the 4,400 LQ's for the 1985 panel were not interviewed because the occupants refused to be interviewed, could not be found at home, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise unavailable. Thus, occupants of about 93 percent of all eligible living quarters participated in the first interview of the survey.

For subsequent interviews, only original sample persons (those interviewed in the first interview) and persons living with them were eligible to be interviewed. Original sample persons were followed if they moved to a new address, unless the new address was more than 100 miles from a SIPP sample area. Then, telephone interviews were attempted. All first interview noninterviewed households were automatically designated as noninterviews for all subsequent interviews. When original sample persons moved to remote parts of the country, moved without leaving a forwarding address or refused to be interviewed, additional noninterviews resulted.

A person was classified as interviewed or noninterviewed for the entire 1985 panel based on the following definitions. Interviewed sample persons were defined to be 1) those for whom self or proxy responses were obtained for each reference month of all eight interviews or 2) those for whom self or proxy responses were obtained for the first reference month of the panel and for each subsequent reference month until they were known to have died or moved to an ineligible address (foreign living quarters, institutions, or military barracks). Noninterviewed persons were defined to be those for whom neither self nor proxy responses were obtained for one or more reference months of the eight interviews (but not because they were deceased or moved to an ineligible address).

For longitudinal estimates, approximately 36,500 persons were counted as initially interviewed in the 1985 panel. In the 1985 panel weighting procedure, approximately 23,000 persons were classified as interviewed. Persons who missed interviews due to the February 1986 sample cut were not classified as noninterviews but were adjusted for in the weighting procedure by a special factor. The person nonresponse rate is estimated to be 37 percent for the entire 1985 panel. Some respondents did not respond to some of the questions; therefore, the overall nonresponse rate for some items, especially sensitive income and money related items, is higher than the person nonresponse rate.

ESTIMATION

Several stages of weight adjustments were involved in the estimation procedure used to derive the SIPP longitudinal person weights. Each person received a

base weight equal to the inverse of his/her probability of selection. Two noninterview adjustment factors were applied. One adjusted the weights of interviewed persons in interviewed households to account for households which were eligible for the sample but could not be interviewed at the first interview. The second was applied to compensate for person noninterviews occurring in subsequent interviews. The Bureau has used complex techniques to adjust the weights for nonresponse, but the success of these techniques in avoiding bias is unknown. Another factor was applied to each interviewed person's weight to account for the SIPP sample areas not having the same population distribution as the strata from which they were selected.

An additional stage of adjustment to longitudinal person weights was performed to reduce the mean square error of the survey estimates. This was accomplished by bringing the sample estimates into agreement with monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) type estimates of the civilian (and some military) noninstitutional population of the United States by demographic characteristics including age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity as of the specified control data. The CPS estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin were themselves brought into agreement with estimates from the 1980 decennial census which have been adjusted to reflect births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and changes in the Armed Forces since 1980.

In weighting of the 1985 panel, two first stage factors were incorrect. The impact of this error on primary SIPP estimates is believed to be minimal.

The data for the longitudinal estimates provided in the report are obtained from all eight interviews of the 1985 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).

ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES

SIPP estimates are based on a sample; they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: nonsampling and sampling. We are able to provide estimates of the magnitude of SIPP sampling error, but this is not true of nonsampling error. Found in the next sections are descriptions of sources of SIPP nonsampling error, followed by a discussion of sampling error, its estimation, and its use in data analysis.

Nonsampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, biases resulting from the differing recall periods caused by the interviewing pattern used, and failure of all units in the universe to have some probability of being selected for the sample (undercoverage). Quality control and edit procedures were used to reduce errors made by respondents, coders and interviewers.

Undercoverage in SIPP results from missed living quarters and missed persons within sample households. It is known that undercoverage varies with age, race, and sex. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks than for non-Blacks. Ratio estimation to independent age-race-sex population controls partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have characteristics different from those of interviewed persons in the same age-race-sex group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage.

Comparability with other estimates. Caution should be exercised when comparing data from this report with data from other SIPP publications or with data from other surveys. The comparability problems are caused by such sources as the seasonal patterns for many characteristics, different nonsampling errors, and different concepts and procedures.

Sampling variability. Standard errors indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The standard errors for the most part measure the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed.

USES AND COMPUTATION OF STANDARD ERRORS

Confidence intervals. The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being surveyed under essentially the same conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Hypothesis testing. Standard errors may also be used for hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population characteristics using sample estimates. The most common types of hypotheses tested are 1) the population characteristics are identical versus 2) they are different. Tests may be performed at various levels of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the characteristics are different when, in fact, they are identical.

All statements of comparison in the report have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. This means that, for differences cited in the report, the estimated absolute difference between parameters is greater than 1.6 times the standard error of the difference.

To perform the most common test, compute the difference $X_A - X_B$, where X_A and X_B are sample estimates of the characteristics of interest. A later section explains how to derive an estimate of the standard error of the difference $X_A - X_B$. Let that standard error be s_{DIFF}. If $X_A - X_B$ is between -1.6 times s_{DIFF} and +1.6 times s_{DIFF}, no conclusion about the characteristics is justified at the 10 percent significance level. If, on the other hand, $X_A - X_B$ is smaller than -1.6 times s_{DIFF} or larger than +1.6 times s_{DIFF}, the observed difference is significant at the 10 percent level. In this event, it is commonly accepted practice to say that the characteristics are different. Of course, sometimes this conclusion will be wrong. When the characteristics are, in fact, the same, there is a 10 percent chance of concluding that they are different.

Note that as more tests are performed, more erroneous significant differences will occur. For example, at the 10 percent significance level, if 100 independent hypothesis tests are performed in which there are no real differences, it is likely that about 10 erroneous differences will occur. Therefore, the significance of any single test should be interpreted cautiously.

Note concerning small estimates and small differences. Summary measures are shown in the report only when the base is 200,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that estimates will reveal useful information when computed on a base smaller than 200,000. Also, nonsampling error in one or more of the small number of cases providing the estimate can cause large relative error in that particular estimate. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs. Therefore, care must be taken in the interpretation of small differences since even a small amount of nonsampling error can cause a borderline difference to appear significant or not, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Standard error parameters and tables and their use. Most SIPP estimates have greater standard errors than those obtained through a simple random sample because clusters of living quarters are sampled for the SIPP. To derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Estimates with similar standard error behavior were grouped together and two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") were developed to approximate the standard error behavior of each group of estimates. Because the actual standard error behavior was not identical for all estimates within a group, the standard errors computed from these parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error for any specific estimate. These "a" and "b" parameters vary by characteristic and by demographic subgroup to which the estimate applies. Table C-1 provides base "a" and "b" parameters to be used for 1985 longitudinal panel estimates.

For those users who wish further simplification, we have also provided general standard errors in tables C-2 and C-3. Note that these standard errors must be adjusted by a factor from table C-1. The standard errors resulting from this simplified approach are less accurate. Methods for using these parameters and tables for computation of standard errors are given in the following sections.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, s_x, of an estimated number of persons shown in this report can be obtained in two ways.

It may be obtained by the use of the formula

$$s_x = fs \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate "f" factor from table C-1 and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-2. Alternatively, s_x may be approximated by the formula

$$s_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

Table C-1. **SIPP Generalized Variance Parameters for Estimates Using Panel Weights: 1985 Longitudinal Panel File**

Characteristic	a	b	f factor
TOTAL OR WHITE PERSONS			
16+ program participation and benefits, and poverty (3):			
Both sexes	-0.0001965	33,468	.90
Male	-0.0004134	33,468	.90
Female	-0.0003743	33,468	.90
16+ income and labor force (4):			
Both sexes	-0.0000669	11,410	.52
Male	-0.0001411	11,410	.52
Female	-0.0001276	11,410	.52
All others[1] (5):			
Both sexes	-0.0001800	41,497	1.00
Male	-0.0003722	41,497	1.00
Female	-0.0003485	41,497	1.00
BLACK PERSONS			
Poverty (1):			
Both Sexes	-0.0010347	28,548	.83
Male	-0.0022234	28,548	.83
Female	-0.0019352	28,548	.83
All others (2):			
Both Sexes	-0.0005564	15,351	.61
Male	-0.0011956	15,351	.61
Female	-0.0010406	15,351	.61

[1]These parameters are to be used for all tabulations not specifically covered by any other category in this table, e.g., for retirement and pension tabulations, for 0+ benefits, 0+ poverty, 0+ income, and 0+ labor force tabulations.

Note:For cross-tabulations, apply the parameters of the category showing the smaller number in parentheses.

Here x is the estimated number and "a" and "b" are the parameters associated with the particular type of characteristic. Use of formula (2) will provide more accurate results than the use of formula (1).

Illustration. Suppose that we have a SIPP estimate of 960,000 adults 18 years or over who were poor in 1985 yet exited poverty in 1986 and increased their weeks or hours worked. The appropriate "a" and "b" parameters to use in calculating a standard error for the estimate are obtained from table C-1. They are a= -.0001965 and b= 33,468, respectively. Using formula (2), the approximate standard error is

$$\sqrt{(-.0001965)\ (960{,}000)^2 + (33{,}468)\ (960{,}000)} = 179{,}000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval is from 674,000 to 1,246,000. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all samples.

Using formula (1), the appropriate "f" factor (f= .90) from table C-1, and the appropriate standard error of the estimate from table C-2, the approximate standard error is

$$s_x = .90\ (198{,}680) = 179{,}000$$

Standard errors of estimated percentages. This section refers to the percentages of a group of persons possessing a particular attribute such as the percentage of persons who were poor in the two-year reference period. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are over 50 percent. For example, the percent of persons in poverty is more reliable than the estimated number of persons in poverty. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage have different parameters, use the parameter (and appropriate factor) of the

Table C-2. **Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons for 1985 Longitudinal Panel File**

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
200	91	22,000	909
300	112	26,000	978
600	158	30,000	1041
1,000	203	50,000	1275
2,000	287	80,000	1472
5,000	451	100,000	1533
8,000	566	130,000	1534
11,000	659	150,000	1475
13,000	713	200,000	1049
15,000	763	220,000	646
17,000	808	230,000	149

numerator. If proportions are presented instead of percentages, note that the standard error of a proportion is equal to the standard error of the corresponding percentage divided by 100.

For the percentage of persons, the approximate standard error, $s_{(x,p)}$, of the estimated percentage, p, can be obtained by the formula

$$s_{(x,p)} = fs \qquad (3)$$

where f is the appropriate "f" factor from table C-1, and s is the standard error of the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-3. Alternatively, it may be approximated by the formula

$$s_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p(100-p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 > p > 100$) and b is the "b" parameter associated with the characteristic in the numerator. Use of this formula will give more accurate results than use of formula (3).

Illustration. Suppose that 28 percent of the 3,682,000 adults who exited poverty in 1986 did not work in either 1985 or 1986. Using formula (4) and the "b" parameter of 33,468 from table C-1, the approximate standard error is

$$\sqrt{\frac{33,468}{3,682,000}(28)(100-28)} = 4.3 \text{ percent}$$

Consequently, the 90 percent confidence interval is from 21.1 to 34.9 percent.

Standard error of a difference. The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates, x and y, is equal to

$$s_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{s_x^2 + s_y^2} \qquad (5)$$

where s_x and s_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y. The estimates can be numbers, averages, percents, ratios, etc. The above formula assumes that the correlation coefficient, r, between the characteristics estimated by x and y is zero. If r is really positive (negative), then this assumption will result in a tendency towards overestimates (underestimates) of the true standard error.

Illustration. Suppose that, 23.9 percent of the adults who exited poverty in 1986 increased their weeks or hours worked, whereas, 28 percent of such adults did not work in either 1985 or 1986. Using the appropriate b parameter from table C-1 and formula (4), the standard errors of these percentages are approximately 4.1 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively.

The standard error of the difference is computed using formula (5):

$$\sqrt{(4.1)^2 + (4.3)^2} = 5.9 \text{ percent}$$

Suppose that it is desired to test at the 10 percent significance level whether the above two percentages differ significantly. To perform the test, compare the

Table C-3. **Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons for 1985 Longitudinal Panel File**

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
200	4.5	6.4	9.9	13.7	19.7	22.8
300	3.7	5.2	8.1	11.2	16.1	18.6
600	2.6	3.7	5.7	7.9	11.4	13.1
1,000	2.0	2.9	4.4	6.1	8.8	10.2
2,000	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.2	7.2
5,000	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.9	4.6
8,000	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.6
11,000	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.7	3.1
13,000	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.8
17,000	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.5
22,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.2
26,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
30,000	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
50,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4
80,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
130,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
180,000	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
200,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
220,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
230,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7

difference of 4.1 percent to the product of 1.6 x 5.9 = 9.4 percent. Since the percent difference is smaller than 1.6 times the standard error of the difference, the data do not support the hypothesis that the two percent estimates are significantly different at the 10 percent level.

Standard errors of ratios of means and medians. The standard error for a ratio of means or medians is approximated by:

$$s_{\frac{x}{y}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{s_y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_x}{x}\right)^2\right]} \quad (6)$$

where x and y are means or medians, and s_x and s_y are their associated standard errors. Formula 6 assumes that the means or medians are not correlated. If the correlation between the population means or medians estimated by x and y are actually positive (negative), then this procedure will tend to produce overestimates (underestimates) of the true standard error for the ratio of means or medians.

Illustration. Suppose the SIPP estimate of Black-to-White median family income per person in 1986 is .62. Also, suppose that the median family income per person and its corresponding standard error are $17,822 and $669, respectively, for the Blacks; and $28,962 and $474, respectively, for the Whites.

Using formula (6), the standard error for this ratio is approximated by:

$$\frac{s_x}{y} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{17{,}822}{28{,}962}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{669}{17{,}822}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{474}{28{,}962}\right)^2\right]} = .025$$

Appendix D. Description of SIPP 1985 Panel File and Data Quality

DESCRIPTION OF SIPP 1985 PANEL FILE

The estimates presented in this report are based on the second SIPP panel file. This file contains monthly data for persons over a 32-month period (28-month period for the first rotation group). The staggered SIPP design (described in appendix A) means that the actual reference periods are January 1985 to April 1987, October 1984 to May 1987, November 1984-to June 1987, and December 1984 to July 1987. The period covered by the 1985 longitudinal panel file consists of 32 interview months (eight interviews) for rotations 2, 3, and 4. Rotation 1 has only 28 interview months (seven interviews). Data from all four rotation groups are available only for the reference period January 1985 through April 1987.

Each person in the panel file has been assigned three weights: a weight for calendar year 1985, a weight for calendar year 1986, and a weight for the 28- or 32-month reference period. In order to receive a nonzero weight, a person must have an observation for each month of the relevant reference period (in this report, 1985 and 1986) or have a complete set of observations up until the time he or she died or became institutionalized. The data shown in this report are affected if characteristics of persons with an incomplete set of observations differed from those with a complete set.

Table D-1 shows three categories of sample persons by sex, age and program participation status. The numbers in the table are unit counts; they are not weighted. The category "complete set of interviews obtained" includes 23,093 persons, but 651 of these persons died or were institutionalized during the 32-month reference period. The next category, "Interviewed in first wave, left sample for reasons other than death or institutionalization" includes 13,620 persons. The final category includes 6,277 persons who were not

Table D-1. **Percent Distribution: Three Categories of Sample Persons**

Characteristic	Complete set of interviews obtained[1]	Interviewed in first wave, left sample for reasons other than death or institutionalization	Not a member of sample household during first wave, interview obtained in second or later waves
Total	23,093	13,620	6,277
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Sex:			
Male	47.5	48.4	50.4
Female	52.5	51.6	49.6
Age at first interview:			
Under 18 years	28.4	27.2	35.0
Under 6 years	10.1	9.1	21.7
18 to 24 years	10.2	14.2	24.4
25 to 44 years	29.6	30.3	26.5
45 to 64 years	19.6	19.0	11.1
65 years and over	12.2	9.4	3.1
75 years and over	4.6	3.6	1.1
Program participation, first month in sample:			
Persons 18 years and over	16,530	9,909	4,082
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Participated in major assistance program	8.8	9.0	9.7
AFDC or general assistance	2.1	2.7	3.1
Food stamps	4.7	4.8	4.7
Medicaid	5.0	4.8	5.3
Public/subsidized housing	3.0	3.1	2.4
SSI	2.2	1.5	1.6
Did not participate	91.2	91.0	90.3

[1]Includes 651 persons who died or were institutionalized during the 32-month period.

a member of a SIPP household during the first wave of interviews, but who subsequently became a member of a sample household.

A comparison of the first two columns shows the characteristics of those who completed the full set of interviews are reasonably close to the characteristics of those who dropped out of the sample. The major differences in the age distribution are for young adults and for the elderly. Young adults are underrepresented and the elderly are overrepresented in the group of persons who completed the full set of interviews. The data in table D-1 are, as noted, unweighted, and any potential problem caused by unrepresentative age distributions are minimized when the file is weighted to independent controls.

TIME-IN-SAMPLE BIAS

The use of the panel file to obtain estimates for 1985 and 1986 raises the issue of time-in-sample bias. There is ample evidence that certain measures vary according to the number of times the respondent has been visited. In the CPS, for example, the measured unemployment rate is always higher for the group of households being interviewed for the first time than for the groups being interviewed for the second or later times.

Time-in-sample bias arises when a person's response to a survey question (or the interviewer's method of asking a question) is influenced by what occurred in a previous visit. The overlapping SIPP sample design provides the data that allows for an examination of the presence of time-in-sample bias in SIPP estimates. That is, it is possible in SIPP to obtain estimates for a given time period from two or more separate panels and the amount of time respondents will have spent in the SIPP panel will differ for each of the panels. For example, estimates for each of the four quarters of 1986 can be obtained from both the 1984 and 1985 panels (respondents in the 1984 will have had more visits).

The quarterly estimates in table D-2 are shown for the four quarters of 1985 and for the first quarter of 1986. Estimates from each panel file are shown separately for comparison. The estimates shown are of median income of nonfarm households, number of households receiving Social Security or Railroad Retirement, number of households receiving food stamps, and number of households with low monthly income.

The figures in table D-2 provide very little evidence regarding the existence of time-in-sample bias for several reasons. First, most of the observed differences are smaller than the differences that could be explained by sampling error. Second, a single observation is not sufficient to identify a pattern of bias. Third, differences may be attributable to attrition bias rather than time-in-sample bias. In spite of these qualifications, however, the observed relationships offer some reason to be cautious in interpreting the differences that have been presented earlier in this report—both the differences between CPS and SIPP estimates and the differences between the 1984 and 1985 estimates that were obtained from the SIPP.

OTHER ISSUES OF DATA QUALITY

Two major determinants of the quality of income data collected in household surveys are the magnitude of missing responses and the accuracy of the responses that are provided. This appendix has been included to supply information concerning nonresponse rates for selected income questions, the average amounts of income reported in the survey or assigned in the imputation of missing responses, and the extent to which the survey figures underestimate numbers of income recipients and amounts of income received.

Nonresponse in this discussion refers to missing responses to specific questions or "items" on the questionnaire. Noninterviews or complete failure to obtain cooperation from any household member have not been considered in this examination of nonresponse rates. Adjustments to account for noninterviews are made by proportionally increasing the survey weights of interviewed households. Missing responses to specific questions are assigned a value in the imputation phase of the data processing operation.

Nonresponse is a very important factor in assessing the quality of survey data. Nonresponses to income questions cannot be considered random since experience has shown that persons with the highest nonresponse rates have reported characteristics such as education levels and occupations that, in general, differ from population averages. The most frequent causes of nonresponse are the inability of the respondent to answer the question because of either a 1) lack of knowledge or 2) refusal to answer. The first reason is especially important in situations of proxy response when one household member answers questions for another household member not present at the time of the interview. The practice of accepting proxy interviews from household members deemed "qualified" to answer is a standard procedure in the CPS and most other surveys conducted by the Bureau. During the eight interviews of the SIPP 1985 panel, an average of 36 percent of the interviews were taken from proxy respondents.

Nonresponses are assigned values prior to producing estimates from the survey data. The procedure used to assign or impute responses for missing data for SIPP are of a type commonly referred to as a "hot deck" imputation method. This process assigns values reported in the survey by respondents to nonrespondents. The respondent from whom the value is taken is termed the "donor." Values from donors are stored in a matrix

Table D-2. **Selected Monthly Averages, by Quarter: 1984 and 1985 SIPP Cross-Sectional Files**

Characteristic	Source of estimate				1984 panel to 1985 panel
	1984 panel	Standard error	1985 panel	Standard error	
Median income of nonfarm households:					
1985, quarter 1	$1,811	$20	$1,790	$21	1.01
1985, quarter 2	1,861	21	1,838	22	1.02
1985, quarter 3	1,858	22	1,855	23	1.00
1985, quarter 4	1,891	22	1,886	24	1.00
1986, quarter 1	1,887	22	1,897	24	0.99
Number of households receiving Social Security or Railroad Retirement (thous.):					
1985, quarter 1	23,821	385	23,559	403	1.01
1985, quarter 2	23,955	386	23,781	405	1.01
1985, quarter 3	23,938	386	23,838	405	1.00
1985, quarter 4	23,864	385	23,929	405	1.00
1986, quarter 1	23,867	385	24,145	407	0.99
Number of households receiving food stamps (thous.):					
1985, quarter 1	6,230	223	5,999	229	1.04
1985, quarter 2	5,955	218	5,808	226	1.03
1985, quarter 3	5,886	217	5,624	223	1.05
1985, quarter 4	5,839	216	5,676	224	1.03
1986, quarter 1	5,965	218	5,800	226	1.03
Number of households with low monthly income (thous.):					
1985, quarter 1	10,922	286	11,585	308	0.94
1985, quarter 2	10,783	285	10,929	300	0.99
1985, quarter 3	10,872	286	11,088	302	0.98
1985, quarter 4	10,688	284	10,978	301	0.97
1986, quarter 1	10,878	286	10,890	300	1.00

defined by demographic and economic data available for both donors and nonrespondents. Each cell of the matrix defines a unique combination of demographic and economic characteristics. For example, the imputation of an amount for monthly wage and salary income is based on eight different variables. These were 1) occupation, 2) sex, 3) age, 4) race, 5) educational attainment, 6) weeks worked, 7) usual hours worked per week, and 8) place of residence.

The second important determinant of data quality and probably the one examined most closely by users of the income data collected in household surveys is the accuracy of reported (and imputed) amounts. In general, household surveys have a tendency to underestimate the number of persons receiving income and the average amount received. These problems result for a variety of reasons including random response error, misreporting of sources of income, failure to report the receipt of income from a specified source, and failure to report the full amount received. The net effect of these kinds of problems is, for most income types, underestimation or underreporting of income amounts. The extent of underreporting is measured by comparing survey estimates with independently derived estimates, usually based on administrative data that are, generally, more reliable than the estimates derived from the survey. It should be noted that the independent estimates are subject to errors themselves. In addition, independent estimates do not reflect income attributable to the "underground" economy, some of which may be reported in the survey.

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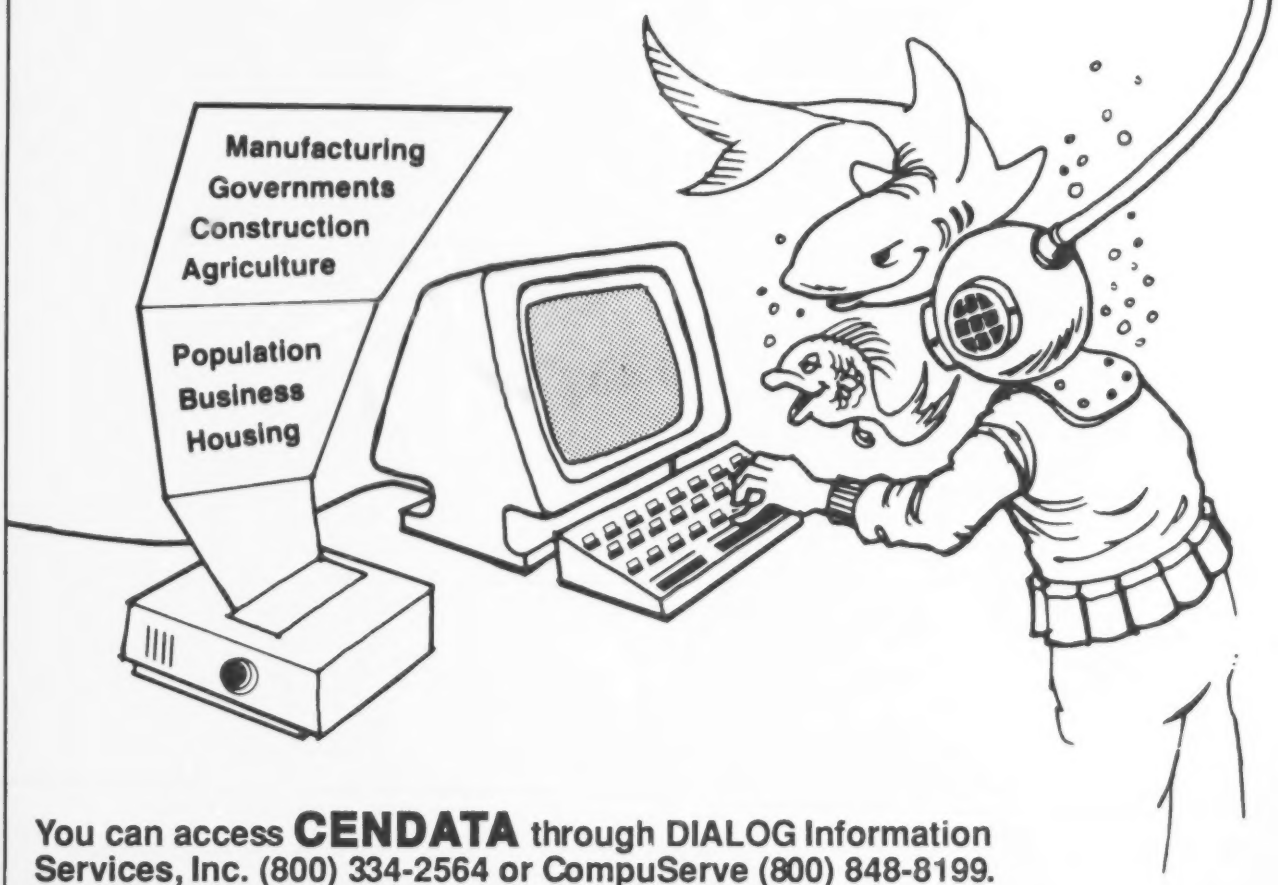

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